

TONIGHT TO MARK REAL OPENING OF BOSTON'S REVIVAL

Simultaneous Meetings to Be Held in Twenty-Five Places in Metropolitan District to Inaugurate Great Service.

LEADERS HAVE HOPE

Evangelist Chapman Writes Open Letter of Good Cheer to the Christian People of the Bay State Capital.

The great revival campaign in Boston will open tonight at 7:45 o'clock with simultaneous meetings in all of the 25 groups except that in Tremont Temple, where the evening services will not begin until Friday.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of New York, who is at the head of the movement, has written an open letter to the people of Boston, asking them for their "sympathy, presence and prayers" in the great meetings that are to be held.

At the preliminary to the big session held Monday at Tremont Temple, more than 1700 persons were in attendance.

The Rev. Charles H. Moss of Malden, chairman of the general music committee, gave the closing word to the singers, covering "Ten points to emphasize."

The 10 precepts, in brief, were:

"First—Do not argue with an opponent of this movement. If there are those who do not like it, let them alone. If your opponent is brighter in argument than yourself he will get the best of you, and if you are the brighter you will simply make him mad."

"Second—Commend the Gospel to others by your own good living, especially during these three weeks."

"Third—Take a little time alone each day for meditation about Christ, your sin, his grace and love and power."

"Fourth—Get acquainted over again with your Bible. If by neglect you have lost interest and power it will return to you."

"Fifth—Remember that God cannot use a discouraged and disobedient Christian. The treasures of the Gospel open only to the touch of faith."

"Sixth—More things are wrought by prayer than this world knows of. Use it even if you cannot understand its mystery."

"Seventh—Somebody needs and is waiting for your personal ministry."

"Eighth—Regularity in service and attendance is a great help and will be of incalculable value in these meetings to you, to others, to the ministers, to the church."

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ORPHANS AMONG ASSETS OF STATE

WASHINGTON—Orphans and destitute children are a part of a state's assets in the form of future citizenship. They become good or bad citizens, as the state elects.

These statements were made by W. B. Streeter, state superintendent of the North Carolina Children's Home Society in an address at the second day's session of the child uplift conference. He advocated a policy of supervision by the state of the educational work of orphan asylums. Dr. R. R. Reeder, superintendent of the Orphan Asylum Society of New York city, arraigned the "congregate institution" severely in advocating the cottage plan of orphan asylums.

The subsidizing of destitute widowed mothers so that the children can remain in the home was advocated in an address by Adolph Lewisohn, president of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.

SNOW TO BE NAVY YARD'S MANAGER

The new naval policy and the conference Admiral Swift, commandant at Charlestown, and the heads of other naval stations throughout the United States held with Secretary Newberry at Washington Saturday have led to one of the most important administrative changes ever made at the United States navy yards, which will go into effect on Feb. 1. Naval Constructor Elliot Snow, at present head of the department of construction and repairs at the Charlestown navy yard, will assume duties similar to those of business manager on that date.

VACANCIES IN CUTTER SERVICE.

There are 15 cadet vacancies in the United States revenue cutter service and a competitive examination for candidates to fill the vacancies will be held at various points in the country beginning April 5. It is expected that a large number will take these examinations.

Weather Forecast

United States weather forecaster's observations in Boston at 9 a. m.: Temperature 36 degrees; sky clear; wind north-west, 10 miles an hour. High tide at 2:32 a. m. and 2:57 p. m.

Following is the forecast:
For Boston and vicinity: Wednesday fair and warmer; light westerly winds. Minimum temperature 24 to 28 degrees.

DEMAND BETTER BOSTON TRANSIT

Speakers of New Association Want "L" Cars Back in the Subway and the Atlantic Avenue Loop Restored.

A permanent organization of the Public Transit Improvement Association was effected at a meeting held at the Boston City Club Monday evening, when H. C. Brine was elected president, C. E. Clisbee secretary and G. A. McLean treasurer. Several speakers criticized the methods of the transit commission.

Thomas H. Dowd, chairman of a suburban committee of 25, said:

"The proposed Cambridge tunnel will saddle a \$15,000,000 debt upon the city of Boston. What we want is better service with what facilities we already possess. We want immediate results, and that means the L trains back in the Tremont street subway and the restoration of the Atlantic avenue loop service."

"We cannot afford to wait six years for the building of another subway."

NEW HAVEN MAKES APPEAL TO COURT IN TROLLEY DECREE

Counsel Argues That General Terms of Decision Have Raised Doubt Which Does Harm to Stockholders.

Arguments were made today before the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court on the appeal of the defendant in the suit of the attorney-general against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company requiring the road to divest itself of its indirect holdings in certain street railways on or before July 1, 1909.

Attorney-General Dana Malone and his assistant, F. T. Greenhalge, appeared for the complainant, and Col. J. H. Benton, Jr., for the defendant. Chief Justice Knowlton and Associate Justices Morton, Hammond, Loring and Braley were on the bench.

Mr. Benton, for the railroad, said: "This decree touches the conduct of corporate affairs and property in which over \$350,000,000 of stocks and securities of

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SPELLING BOARD GIVES OUT NEW SIMPLIFIED WORD LIST

Notice Published That It Includes Such Words as Hed and Hart, and It is Announced That Old Way of Spelling Them is Repealed.

NEW YORK—The simplified spelling board announces further additions to the list of words already simplified. This third list includes general rules covering four classes of words.

1—Omit the "a" in words having ea pronounced as short e, as in hed, sted, helth, relm, etc.; omit the "e" in words having ea pronounced as before r, such as harken, hart, harth.

2—Omit the "e" in preterits and participles ending in ed, but pronounced "d" with the "e" silent, as in armd, burnd, rind, compeld, repeald. This simplification is paralleled to that already adopted

UPHOLDS DIRECT PRIMARY LAW

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Hughes, asked today if he had any reply to make to the statements of Speaker Wadsworth and Senator Raines attacking the feasibility of direct primary nominations, quoted Speaker J. N. Dolley of the Kansas House of Representatives.

"I believe," said Mr. Dolley, "we will have one of the best sessions ever held in Kansas. We have a Republican majority. The members were nominated under the primary law and the people selected the right kind. We are more than pleased with the primary law. It has done much toward purifying Kansas politics."

TRAMP STEAMER SIGHTS DERELICT

The derelict three-masted schooner John M. Brown, which was deserted by her crew last October when they thought she was about to sink, was sighted Jan. 18, in latitude 33.20 and longitude 59, by the British tramp steamer Olive Grove, Captain Mably, which docked in Boston this morning.

The schooner's three masts and jib-boom were missing, the bulwarks had been ripped away and the hull was all awash.

The Clivedale brought 1100 tons of bauxite and 500 tons of beans and a general cargo from several French ports.

The Great Culebra Cut on Panama Canal

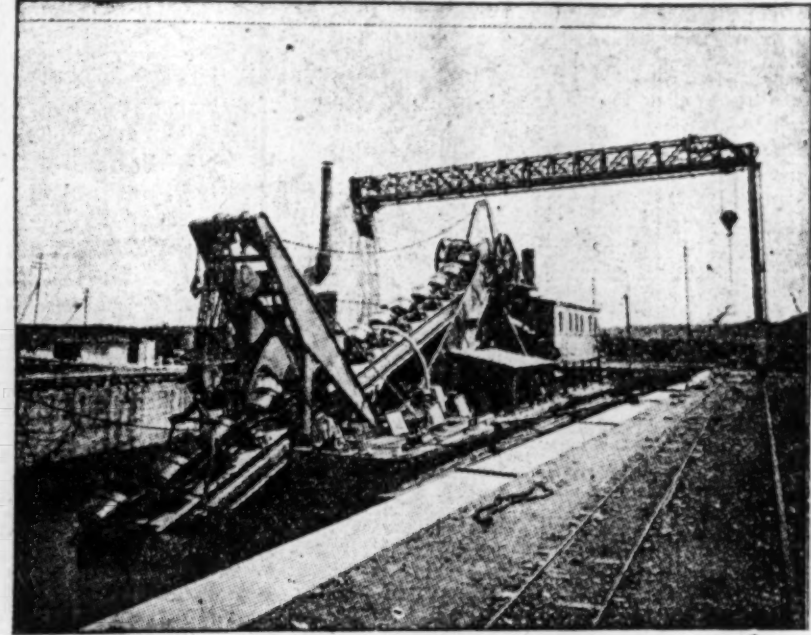
A Mountain Range to Be Dug Through Before the Great Trans-Isthmian Channel Can Be Finished.

DIRT FLYING FAST

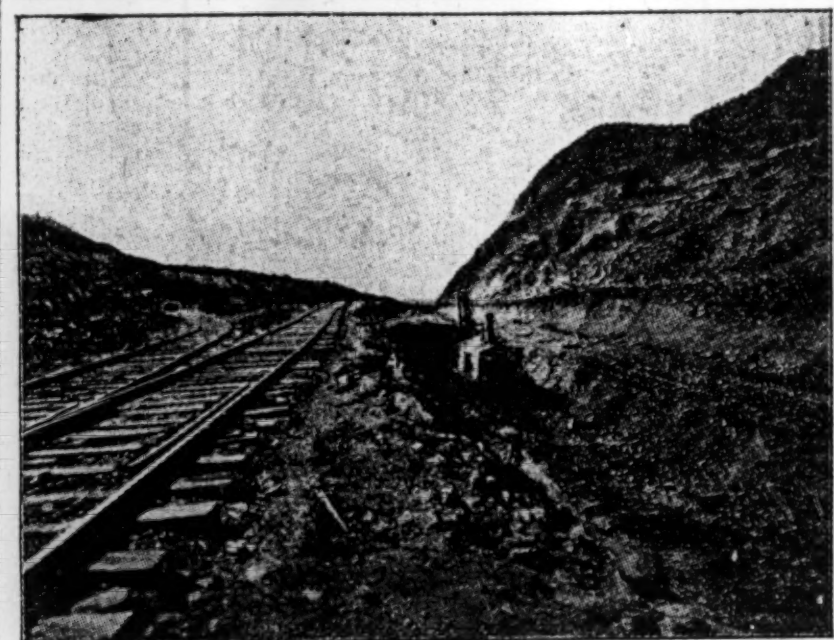
THE greatest item of expense and the largest excavating problem in connection with the construction of the Panama canal is the Culebra cut.

The word "cut" really does not fit the subject, for it is in fact the removal of a mountain range eight and a half miles long with height ranging from 100 to 350 feet, and in order to attain a width at the floor of the cut of 200 feet the upper ground levels will have to be opened from 1000 to 3000 feet.

The angle to be cut out of this range of hills will depend largely upon the height of the land and the nature of the soil, but the enormous total of earth and rock that will have to be removed



RELIC OF DE LESSEPS' TIME.
French excavator, entirely renovated, at the dry dock at Mount Hope, in the Panama Canal zone.



VIEW ON THE CULEBRA CUT.
The successive shelves excavated by the steam shovels at Panama are shown, and in the foreground is one of the shovels at work.

will reach the neighborhood of 150,000,000 tons.

Standing at any good viewpoint at Culebra mountain and looking down the cut and then considering the difficulties encountered by the French when they first commenced the work in 1882, one cannot but give De Lesseps and his collaborators the highest of praise and credit for what they did accomplish.

more especially when it is considered that they were at least 25 days from their base of supplies and under the influence of an unstable financial condition.

When in 1904 the United States decided to try its hand to complete what had been practically abandoned by the French, it found that depths averaging about 30 per cent all along the line of the "cut" had been obtained, which would assist in establishing a lock type of canal at a level of 85 feet above the sea.

Should it be decided to build the canal at sea level, a further depth of 85 feet would have to be realized all along the line, and the number of yards of earth and rock to be removed would have a discouraging influence on even the most ambitious engineer.

The method of excavation being used is the steam dipper shovel, and any one who for the first time sees one of these monsters biting three and five yard lumps out of the sides of the hills at the rate of two and three bites a minute finds himself agreeing fully with the statement of President-elect Taft that the Panama canal at the 85-foot level will be an accomplished fact in 1915.

These shovels are of two grades, the 90-ton (in weight) shovel having a capacity of five yards, and the 70-ton shovel can take out three and a half

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SOOTHES CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA

The Governor Is Ready Today to Deliver Special Message Bearing on the Proposed Anti-Japanese Legislation.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—After having worked for two days and nights on the document which he realizes may avert a crisis, Governor Gillette probably will send to the Legislature today a special message designed to convince Californians of the error which will be committed should the much discussed anti-Japanese laws be enacted.

Governor Gillette has received a telegram from President Roosevelt saying that another letter bearing on the subject is on its way. No hints of its contents are given. The outcome of the battle over the bills in the assembly tomorrow is doubtful, also the Governor expresses confidence that they will be defeated.

STIRRING CHARGES MADE IN CONGRESS ON PANAMA CANAL

Rainey (Democrat), Accuses W. N. Cromwell of Being Head of Graft Combine, and Mentions Taft.

WASHINGTON—Rep. Henry L. Rainey (Dem., Ill.), gave to the House today a sensational resume of the Panama canal situation. He charged William Nelson Cromwell and certain men associated with him, with trying to "appropriate to their own use the revenue of the Panamanian republic."

He said the Panama canal attorney was "a party to an attempt to collect from the United States a fraudulent claim of \$2,200,000," chief manipulator in the machinations which brought about the Panama revolution of Nov. 3, 1903, one of a combine whose intent is "not only to rob the republic of Panama, but

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REPUBLIC'S HEROES ON THE SHOULDERS OF CHEERING CROWD

Captain Sealby, Wireless Operator Binns and Sailors Are Accorded a Triumphant Greeting in New York.

COMMANDER'S STORY

Author J. B. Connolly Has Altercation With Sailors Over Counter Charges of Cowardice and Inefficiency.

NEW YORK—Unwilling heroes, the volunteer crew of sailors of the Republic, Captain Sealby of the sunken liner and "Jack" Binns, the wireless operator, who only knew to "stick on the job," were carried ashore from the revenue cutter Manhattan today on the shoulders of the wildly enthusiastic crews.

A great crowd was at the pier to welcome the captain. It gave him a rousing cheer. Buglers sounded their calls, steamers in the river shrieked their welcome and bells clanged.

Though both men tried to escape the crowd, they were hoisted to the shoulders of their admirers before they could set foot on land, and with 600 sailors and longshoremen surging about them and cheering like mad, were carried from the pier into the street. In the demonstration rank was forgotten, commanding officers and longshoremen danced round and round the heroes arm in arm.

When Sealby and Binns finally freed themselves they went at once to the company offices where the captain talked to the newspaper men of the sinking of his ship. Appreciating the possibilities of complications at the court of inquiry, the officer declined to say a word apropos of the collision, and would speak only of the last moments before his good ship went down beneath him. From 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon until 8 that night only two men remained on the rapidly sinking Republic. These were Captain Sealby and second officer Williams, chosen by the captain to keep the final watch with him. Of those hours Captain Sealby today said:

"About 4 o'clock the ship listed badly. Williams and myself were on the bridge. I said to Williams, 'let's take to the rigging.' But the Republic then began to sink rapidly and we ran forward. The incline was so steep that we found ourselves slipping back and could hardly keep on the deck. The last I saw of Williams was when he caught the port rail and was hanging over the side."

"I climbed 100 feet into the rigging and attempted to light the blue light the final signal of distress, but the lights were wet and would not burn. I fired the last shot I had in my revolver to attract the boats standing by and then the water caught me. My great coat bore me up and I floated. I was caught in a whirlpool and churned about in the sea."

"I managed to hold on to some debris and finding a towel floating on the water I attracted the searchlights which had been playing on the ships. It seemed an interminable time until they saw me. I grasped a floating hatch and lay on it spread eagle style until the life boat from the Gresham found me. I found Williams in that boat. He had dropped 40 feet from the rail of the Republic into the water and had been reached first by the life boats."

Second officer Williams said that when Sealby found him in the life boat the captain hugged him and exclaimed: "Game to the last, Williams! Well, she went down with her colors flying."

Williams told of Sealby sending him to the kitchen for victuals Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and the two men had their lonesome lunch on the sinking Republic.

Sealby said that he attributed his "good luck," as he called it, to the superb conduct of the passengers and the crews of the vessels.

Binns, the wireless operator, had but little to say as the crowd pressed around him. He dismissed the part he played in the drama of the sea by saying: "I did my work. Of course, I was in danger, but think of Sealby and Williams. It seemed a long time before we picked up the first answer to our 'C. Q. D.' and after we did there was work to do. The credit belongs to Captain Sealby and his crew. What about my plans? I will report to the wireless company and likely will be assigned to some other ship. That's all I know now."

If the admiralty courts hold that the officers of the Florida were at fault Saturday morning, when the Italian steamer ran down the Republic, the owners of the Florida will be liable to the extent of \$1,020,000. This is the value of the Florida, her passenger fares and her freight charges.

The line purchased the Florida for \$1,000,000 and her fares and cargo charges amounted to \$20,000. No matter how many millions the loss represents, the Republic's owners can recover only to the amount of the value of the Florida and her freight and passenger charges.

There will be an investigation to determine the responsibility of the accident. Passengers are now booking on other ships.

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CONCORD'S MAYOR PROPOSES END OF COMMON COUNCIL

New Executive of Granite State's Capital City Also Scores Assessors for Their Alleged Lax Methods.

CONCORD, N. H.—Mayor Charles J. French, in his message to the city council following the inauguration ceremonies today, criticized the highway department and declared the board of assessors had been negligent of its duties in taxing property, charging lack of courage and favoritism.

He made several recommendations as to charter changes, favoring the abolition of the common council and police commission, saying in part:

"The tax rate of \$23 for the year 1908 is higher than should obtain. A rate of \$20 should not be exceeded, but from present conditions in which the city is placed, no hope exists to reduce the rate to that figure."

"I recommend the passage of an ordinance fixing the pay of able-bodied day laborers employed by the city at \$1.75 per day of nine hours; that skilled workmen be paid union wages in their several trades; that all city work be done and performed by American citizens or by men who have declared their

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SAXONIA SAILS WITHOUT WOMAN

Although the sailing of the Cunard liner Saxonia was delayed more than five minutes this noon, awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Ernest Johansen of Boston, who was booked to sail with her husband, she missed connections and arrived less than half a minute after the gangplank had been dropped.

With her husband, who had waited on the dock for her, she watched the big ship warped out of her dock, and then sadly left the pier to arrange for a later sailing.

The Saxonia carries 20 saloon passengers, 60 second cabin and 175 steerage. In her holds are 32,000 bushels of wheat, 58,000 bushels of corn, 700 tons of provisions, 700 tons of flour, 150 tons of oatmeal, 2000 bales of cotton, 150 tons of rolled oats, 1500 barrels of apples, 2500 bags and barrels of onions, 150 tons of refrigerator cargo, besides miscellaneous merchandise.

SENATOR DAVIS URGES LAW TO ABOLISH STOCK GAMBLING

Proposes to Make It Unlawful to Use Mails, Telegraph and Telephone for Interstate or International Transactions in Buying or Selling Futures.

WASHINGTON—Senator Jeff Davis (Dem. Ark.) today proposed the passage of a bill making it unlawful to use the mails, telegraph and telephone for interstate or international transactions in buying or selling of futures.

Senator Davis said that the New York cotton exchange was one great big gambling institution, and asked why it should go unwhipped of justice, unpunished by law, when the small gambler that risks but little on the throw of the dice is punished by the laws of every state in the Union."

By their manipulations of prices, the gamblers of the exchange held, he said, in subjection to their will, the people of

at least ten states. The law of supply and demand was wiped out.

"If we cannot reach it," he said, "by a direct law making it a crime to sell cotton futures, then let us reach it by this indirect method, by cutting off communication between buyer and seller, by rendering the gambler impotent and helpless ending the business."

The senator gave a complete list of officers and members of the New York stock exchange, and declared that they owned among them about fifteen billions or one seventh of all the wealth of the United States. He charged that to the stock gambling and stock jobbing on the exchange were due individual and collective losses.

DEMANDS TO TAX HARVARD REALTY

Representative Julius Meyers of Cambridge appeared before the legislative committee on taxation this forenoon in support of his bill to provide that real estate hereafter acquired in the city of Cambridge by Harvard University should be taxed.

Mr. Meyers said that the university was going to buy more land between the college and the river beside Soldiers field and the city would lose the taxes it now receives from it.

Attorney Robert Homan of Boston, who opposed the bill, disputed the statement and said it was not true that Harvard University was going to acquire the land indicated; if it were true the bill should be a general bill covering all college taxation and not particularize Harvard University.

BOSTON TO SEND PORTABLE HOUSES

A shipment of some 50 portable houses, being an addition to Boston's relief work, is expected to be sent from this port by the White Star liner Romanic on Saturday.

The relief committee today got this idea from the reports of Edmund Billings from Italy, who says there is enough food in Messina at present, but shelter is needed. The Boston committee has not decided on the type of portable house to be sent.

TWO BAY STATE MEN IN CABINET

NEW YORK—President-elect Taft is said to have completed his cabinet slate before sailing for Panama as follows:

Secretary of state, Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania; secretary of navy, George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts; postmaster-general, Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts; secretary of treasury, Myron T. Herrick of Ohio; secretary of interior, Richard A. Ballinger of Washington; attorney-general, George W.ickersham of New York; secretary of commerce and labor, Charles P. Nagel of Missouri; secretary of agriculture, Frank A. Lowden of Illinois; secretary of war, John J. McCook of New York.

SENATE LINES UP ON NAVY PROGRAM

WASHINGTON—The lining-up of forces in the Senate over the two-battleship program contained in the naval bill as it passed the House has begun. Supporters of the two-battleship program are depending largely upon a statement made in the Senate a year ago by Senator Allison that two battleships would be constructed each year until the United States navy reached the proportions of the greatest navy of the world.

This promise was made at the time that the construction of four battleships was under consideration and it resulted in the reduction of the appropriation so as to provide for the building of only two big ships.

"AUTOISTS SHOULD GIVE AID IN GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT"

Powell Evans Outlines Plan of American Association to Assist Conservation Board and Its Work to Secure Network of National Highways.

NEW YORK—Powell Evans of Philadelphia, chairman of a delegation recently appointed by the American Automobile Association to confer with the national conservation commission, declares that it is the duty of the American automobilist to consider himself as one of those working for conservation in respect to roads. He also says that every autoist should work to carry out to an ultimate and successful conclusion the building, maintenance and mapping of a great chain of highways reaching in all directions over the United States.

Mr. Evans, who is also chairman of the touring information board of the

American Automobile Association, believes that through the connection of the association with the national conservation commission the 20,000 odd members of the association will now be in a position to accomplish more in the direction of good roads than they have ever been able to do through any previous good roads organization. Heretofore the effort has been more or less disjointed and it is now believed that all which has been done in the several states can be brought together, maintained and improved for the good of the whole country and for all users of every kind of vehicle.

MAYOR OF CONCORD PROPOSES END OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

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intention in good faith to become citizens as provided by law.

"The great growth of the city south of West and Clinton streets will in the near future call for better fire protection in that locality.

The law establishing a police commission for the city deprived it of the right to appoint its police officers, although since the existence of this commission good men, as a rule, have been selected. The police officers should be chosen by the city council, the same as other officers, and be subject to removal by it for sufficient reason.

"The criticism of the manner of the appointing of the police does not extend to the men themselves. I am happy to say that as a body our police are good, efficient men.

"I regret that I cannot speak with the same praise for the highway department which I can for others. It appears that the amount of money expended does not return its full benefit. The highways extending from the city do not compare favorably with the highways with which they connect at adjoining towns.

"Every citizen should bear his just proportion of the public tax. Whether this is done or not depends greatly on the courage and efficiency of the board of assessors. This board, composed of nine members, one from each ward, has wofully neglected its duties. Many stocks of goods are not taxed for more than one-third of their actual value, none, as a rule, taxed as high in proportion as real estate. Much real estate is not taxed in

proportion to its value with other real estate; money, bank stocks, bonds, mortgage or other securities escape from taxation almost wholly, casting an unequal and unjust burden upon other property which is in sight.

"This evading of taxation is partly secured by borrowing money just before April 1 for the very purpose of avoiding being taxed, partly by false inventories, and greatly assisted by the lack of courage on the part of the board of assessors, and by favoritism.

"I recommend to the new board of assessors that they fearlessly perform their duty, and that theirs shall be the glory and praise forevermore.

"I am at a loss for a reason why any of the public business of the city should be done behind closed doors, in secret sessions. I know of no secret business to be done for the city. The public should be admitted, if it chooses to attend, to all meetings of the city government, or to any investigations.

"The city fathers' lights should not be hid, and a record should be kept of their votes on important subjects.

"There are many important changes which could be made in the city charter. I advise the following as some of the changes: The abolition of the city council; abolition of the police commission; control of the police department by the city; election of street commission by the people; adoption of the initiative and referendum; granting of franchises for a consideration, no more free gifts of valuable rights; right to regulate the charges of public service corporations, such as gas, electric light and telephone companies."

TAFT TO BE EARLY IN WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—All inaugural precedents will be broken on March 4. Instead of the President-elect calling at the White House about 11 a. m. to accompany the outgoing executive on the history making drive down Pennsylvania avenue to take the oath of office, Mr. Taft will take up his residence at the White House on Wednesday, March 3, to be with Mrs. Taft a guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt for the last 24 hours of Mr. Roosevelt's administration. As his own successor, the President rode to and from the Capitol alone on March 4, 1905. When Mr. McKinley took the oath 12 years ago he drove down Pennsylvania avenue with President Cleveland, who returned with his successor to the White House, but did not participate in the breakfast which followed.

President Roosevelt, according to present popular report, does not intend returning to the White House at all after the inauguration ceremonies, but to go at once to Oyster Bay, where he will pass the weeks between March 4 and the still unknown date of sailing for Africa. Mrs. Roosevelt will spend a month or six weeks in retirement, later sailing for England.

MARLBORO MAKES PROTEST ON FARE

Mayor Henry Parsons of Marlboro, City Solicitor James W. McDonald of that city and Representative Charles F. McCarthy of the 9th Middlesex district have filed with the railroad commission a protest against the increase of fare from 5 to 6 cents on certain of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company's lines.

The lines named are the Crosstown line, the Hudson line and the Southboro line. The petition states:

"The petitioners believe the increase of fares to be unjustifiable and unwarranted under the circumstances, and feel it is our duty in behalf of the people of Marlboro to record our protest against this increase."

The railroad commission is asked to give a public hearing as soon as convenient and take such measures as it may deem expedient. The increase took effect Jan. 1, 1909. A hearing will be fixed for a near date.

YALE MEN INVITED TO INAUGURAL

The Yale Alumni Association of Washington has extended an invitation to all Yale men to be the guests of the association at the inauguration as President of the United States of William Howard Taft, 78. Yale headquarters have been opened at the Union Trust Building, corner of Fifteenth and H streets.

POLICE SUMMONS FOR VANDERBILT

The Boston police are seeking Harold Vanderbilt of New York, a student at Harvard, in order to serve a summons on him which was issued as a result of a fast automobile ride he made on Saturday from the Tennis and Racquet Club on Boylston street to the North station to catch a train to Maine. A minute before the evening train left the North Station of Portland Saturday evening Officer Jeremiah Mahoney of the Hanover street station saw an automobile shoot through Causeway street and he started in pursuit.

He caught the car at the station just as the single occupant was alighting and he asked the young man if he realized he had been breaking the speed laws by driving up to the station at such speed. The reply was that the young man had but a few seconds to catch a Portland train and in his chauffeur would be along in a short time and explain.

The officer soon saw a young man approach the car and prepare to drive it away. Questioning him he learned he was Harold Vanderbilt's chauffeur and had received a telephone message to go to the North Station and get the car where Mr. Vanderbilt would leave it after catching his train.

The police looked up the license number of the machine and found the name of the owner had been correctly given and the summons was then asked for and granted, and if found before Thursday morning Mr. Vanderbilt will be in court to answer to the charge of fast driving.

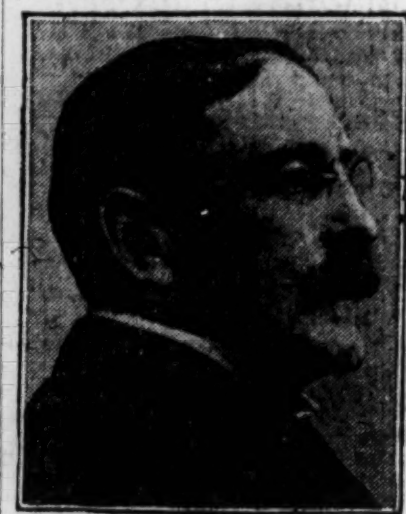
WOOL USERS ASK AD VALOREM DUTY

Many woolen goods manufacturers from New England and New York met at the Parker House in Boston today to protest to the ways and means committee of the national House against the present tariff on wool. They contend for an ad valorem basis. They claim that the shrinkage of the heavy wool used by them during the process of washing demands that Congress shall afford relief to the industry.

The call was signed by Robert Bleakie of Hyde Park, Henry Francis of Pittsfield, George F. Singleton of Franklin, William Park of Stafford Springs, Ct., James Wilson of Pittsfield and Edward Moir of Marcellus, N. Y. These manufacturers have interests distinct from those of the worsted manufacturers.

Mr. Moir as the result of a controversy with William Whitman, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, has written an open letter to the ways and means committee, replying to the answer Mr. Whitman made to a previous letter from Mr. Moir.

Evangelist Leader



THE REV. J. W. CHAPMAN, Presbyterian clergyman of New York and Winona Lake, Ind., known as one of the country's most successful evangelists, who takes a prominent part in Boston's great revival meetings.

TONIGHT TO MARK REVIVAL OPENING

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the churches and to the whole cause. Every good thing means sacrifice. The best of all things is worth all the sacrifice it will cost.

"Ninth—Put the glow and glory of heaven, during these weeks, into your face, your voice, your hands, your heart, your life. Transplant something of heaven upon the earth.

"Tenth—Remember that all this work, through evangelist, singer or personal worker is 'not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord.'"

By tonight all of the evangelists and their co-workers, the singers will be on the ground ready for the opening, with the exception of the leader himself, Dr. Chapman, who is resting briefly from his work in Richmond, and has delayed his coming until tomorrow, when, at noon time he will make his first appearance, with Charles M. Alexander, his singer, at Tremont Temple.

Today will be given over to the final preparations for the opening guns of word and song in this campaign, which, it is believed, will bring one of those victories of peace that are greater than the victories of war.

WALTHAM CHURCH MEN TO ORGANIZE

WALTHAM, Mass.—A meeting of the men of the Congregational Church will be held in the church vestry Wednesday evening to complete the organization of a Congregational Brotherhood. Committees will report a constitution and a list of officers.

The proposed Brotherhood aims to provide, in addition to monthly addresses, a fellowship in social ways, and in the way of substantial benefits in case of financial difficulty in a member's family and in minor ways.

A feature of the meeting Wednesday evening will be an address on "Inside Information Concerning the Historic Battle Between the Monitor and the Merrimack," by Rev. S. C. Bushnell of Arlington, whose father built the Monitor.

AWARD OF COURT HOUSE CONTRACT

The award for building the addition to the Suffolk county court house has been confirmed to the George A. Fuller Company of Boston by the court house commission, with the endorsement of the Governor, mayor and chief justice.

According to the provision of the law providing for the court house additions any award made by the lower commission must be approved by the higher commission, and in order that no further delay in commencing the work should occur the two commissions conferred on the question of the award before the announcement was made. The approval by the appellate commission was a matter of form.

DEMANDS STATE HONOR FOR FLAG

Prominent Grand Army officials were before the Massachusetts legislative committee on legal affairs to indorse a bill of Representative Denny of Worcester to make legal the precedence of the national over the state flag for display on state institutions.

Secretary of State Olin indorsed the words of the Worcester representative. There is a profound and strong sentiment on the part of the Grand Army men throughout the state that such a bill as that introduced by Mr. Denny, be enacted. Commander Alfred S. Roe of the Grand Army, in a letter expresses surprise that legislative action is necessary.

HARVARD FRESHMEN ELECT.

The Harvard freshman class Monday night elected the following officers for the year: President, Gordon Henry Balch, of Laramie, Wyo.; vice-president, Randall Clifford, of New Bedford, Mass.; secretary, treasurer, Henry Curtis Dewey, of Memphis, Tenn.

SHERMAN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

NEW YORK—Roger U. Sherman, son of the Vice-President-elect, has qualified as private secretary to Col. Edward S. Fowler, collector of the port.

FIRST WOMAN MEMBER HEADS CHARITY BOARD OF LOWELL

Mrs. Henry L. Tibbetts Appointed by Mayor After Being Closely Identified With Many Philanthropic Works.

IS ABLE EXECUTIVE

LOWELL—Mrs. Henry L. Tibbetts, the newly appointed chairman of the board of charities, has the distinction of being the first woman member of this board in the city's history. Shortly after her appointment to the board, Mayor George H. Brown singled her out for further honors in conferring the chairmanship upon her.

Mrs. Tibbetts has long been closely identified with many philanthropic movements in the city and her private charity has been extensive as well as discriminating. She possesses executive ability, and is well known in society. She is an



MRS. HENRY L. TIBBETTS, Chairman of Lowell (Mass.) Board of Charities and first woman member of that body.

active member of the Baptist denomination. She resides in the Belvidere district.

DEMOCRAT MAKES STIRRING CHARGES IN PANAMA AFFAIR

(Continued From Page One.)

indirectly to rob the treasury of the United States."

Several times during his speech Rainey discussed the part the administration had played in the affairs of the Panama Republic.

"I do not charge," he said, "that the gentleman who will be inaugurated President of the United States on March 4 is a party to this infamous scheme for robbing this little country. I have only submitted the evidence. His friendship for Cromwell, his interference on the isthmus, which compelled the election of a corrupt statesman absolutely under the control of Cromwell, as President of the republic; all these things and other things for which the present administration is responsible, made possible the signing of a contract by Obaldia which today brings to the gentlemen interested riches beyond the dreams of avarice."

Rainey declared that by reason of Cromwell's continuance as general counsel and director of the Panama Railroad Company, he is, in fact, one of the attorneys for the United States government and an official of the government. Rainey estimated that with the present year's appropriation the United States will have expended in addition to the \$200,000,000 odd, sunk in the canal by the French company, \$170,522,465, "without lowering the bed of the canal an inch from where the French left it."

Rainey charged President Roosevelt with direct misstatements of fact in his message on the canal of Dec. 17, 1906. He went after the President's confidant and adviser, Senator Lodge, rough shod for the latter's efforts in connection with

an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of ships for use at the isthmus from the Boston Steamship Company.

"For some weeks the secret agencies of the government have been at work investigating Senator Tillman. Senator Lodge is still, I believe, invited to White House dinners as the President's friend and adviser, and the cabinet maker for its coming President.

Cromwell, Rainey first characterized as representing and standing for "all that is most strongly to be condemned in present New York financial methods. His specialty is revolutions and canals."

Obaldia, whom Rainey declared is under the attorney's domination, he said "represents as no other Spanish South American statesman in his generation all that is corrupt in Spanish American politics."

It was part of a prearranged plan, Rainey declared, worked out by Cromwell, to displace Dr. Amador as president of Panama. Rainey charged that President-elect Taft visited the isthmus in furtherance of the deep laid plans of Cromwell.

The Panama Assembly, he said, was now considering a certain proposition made by Randolph G. Ward of New York to build a road from Panama to David. Rainey declared that the republic is asked to give up thousands of acres of the richest of timber lands with the right of way, worth, he estimated, \$500,000,000. Rainey declared that another group of capitalists were seeking similar concessions on the other ocean. He stated that it was publicly announced to the Assembly of Panama that the men behind the scheme were William Nelson Cromwell, Roger L. Farnham, W. S. Harvey and Charles P. Taft.

BOARD TO RETAIN BROCKTON SHOPS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Industrial Development Association permanently organized Monday evening.

Its purpose is to prevent Brockton shoe manufacturers from seeking locations elsewhere, by getting at the reasons for their desire to move and remedying the conditions. To this end the organization will carefully gather facts concerning labor costs and conditions elsewhere in the shoe manufacturing world, to make conditions in Brockton attractive.

A committee which has been making preliminary investigation into prices and conditions made a report. It is proposed to gather data and make it public.

WINS MILLIONS BY COURT ACTION

NEW YORK—A judgment for \$4,964,000 against the Metropolitan Securities Company and in favor of Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, as receivers for the New York City Railroad Company, was awarded by Judge Ward of the United States circuit court Monday.

The suit was brought by the receivers to recover funds of the New York City Railroad Company alleged to have been diverted by the Metropolitan Securities Company. It was charged that notes of the New York City Railroad Company were sold at 70 per cent of their par value and later redeemed at full value.

SIoux LECTURES ON INDIAN TRAITS

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux, gave an interesting lecture at the Harvard Union Monday evening on "Indian Wit, Humor, Poetry and Eloquence." He wore the full dress of a Sioux Indian and was enthusiastically received.

He narrated his experiences among the chiefs of the tribe and described the effect the great cities had on Indians who visited Chicago, Pittsburg and Washington. They could not understand civilization, but all possessed a dignity of manner that charmed all they met.

Dr. Eastman paid eulogistic tribute to Sitting Bull, whom he called "the greatest chief of the tribe."

LAWRENCE PASTOR IS CALLED.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Rev. W. J. Twort, for 10 years pastor of the First Free Baptist Church of this city, has accepted a call to the Winter Street Free Baptist Church in Haverhill. Mr. Twort was once pastor of a church in Lynn.

REPUBLIC'S HEROES CHEERED BY CROWD

(Continued From Page One.)

James B. Connolly, the Boston writer, was one of the few who had any words of censure for the officers and crews of the steamers Republic and Baltic.

The chief point he made was that the crews showed inexperience in handling the boats, thereby unnecessarily delaying the transfer of passengers. Mr. Connolly also condemned the captain of the Baltic for stopping to search for the Republic instead of proceeding immediately to this port as soon as he received the Republic's and the Florida's passengers.

After the passengers had been taken off the Republic, Mr. Connolly says that, although the Florida stood by for some time, no effort was made to secure any of the clothing which had been left behind. The women particularly, Mr. Connolly said, were insufficiently clad, and there was difficulty in obtaining enough clothing on the Florida to keep them warm.

Mr. Connolly was besieged with inquiries from newspapers and periodicals and requests for "stories." The officers of the ship would not allow him to reply to these messages by wireless, saying that in such a time the wireless capacity of the ship must be employed in the ship's business.

Mr. Connolly was telling the newspaper men of the collision, surrounded by a circle of interested stewards, when one of the latter, taking umbrage at a statement made by Connolly, shouted, "That's a lie." And then added: "You're the man who tried to get into the boats ahead of the women when we left the Republic."

The stewards rushed in from all sides, and to save further trouble one of the officers led Connolly and his brother Michael away.

Mr. Connolly insisted that there was a reason behind the action of the stewards—and intimated a plot to discredit in advance anything he might write later about the accident.

Mr. Connolly had no trouble in finding many passengers to testify that he had not rushed down the gangway in advance of the women and children, but, on the contrary, had been busily engaged in examining the wreckage left by the Florida's bow, and was ordered by an officer of the ship to get into a boat which was then being filled, and which, Mr. Connolly says, was the last to leave the wreck.

Eugene Lynch of Boston, whose wife was killed in the collision, died this morning from injuries received at the same time.

The Arbuckle Wrecking Company may be given a chance to raise the Republic. Officers of that company were in conference with the White Star officials today and it was said that there is a possibility of saving part of the cargo, consisting of imperishable goods.

Efficiency of "Wireless" Makes Marconi Grateful

LONDON—William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, said in reference to the saving of the Republic's passengers:

"I am exceedingly gratified and very grateful that wireless telegraphy has been the means of saving so many lives. I am confident its usefulness will go on increasing with the extension of the system by smaller ships as well as by the great liners."

BILL TO REGULATE SALE OF MATCHES

The insurance people are considered to be back of the petition filed in the state legislature to forbid the sale of matches of any other kind than those in which the phosphorus or other igniting element is left out of the match and placed upon the box or other container.

The bill which accompanies the petition provides for a fine for the sale and manufacture of matches that can be ignited elsewhere. This fine is to range from \$10 to \$500.

The measure has been referred to the committee on legal affairs, and, while the date of the hearing has not been assigned, it is expected that there will be decided opposition from the match manufacturers.

SECOND HALF-YEAR CRIMSON BOARD

The Crimson board for the second half year beginning Monday, Feb. 15, will be as follows: President, P. M. Henry, '09; managing editor, F. Fall, '10; secretary, H. MacNider, '11; editors, J. A. Locke, H. Gray, J. M. Gorton, A. G. Cable, W. M. Evans, F. P. Farquhar, H. T. Gleason, K. S. Gate and T. S. Green, seniors; J. L. Stoddard, E. N. Bennett, G. Putnam, Jr., R. L. Groves, A. Z. Pyles, W. O. Ayer, Jr., D. C. Nugent, Jr., H. MacNider, A. Stevens, A. Wheeler, T. H. McKitterick, H. J. Sachs, '11; business manager, G. Gund, '09; assistant business managers, G. W. Hollowell, '10, P. Keese, '11.

CLUB PETITIONS WIDER CHANNEL

QUINCY, Mass.—Commodore Frank E. Dawes of the Wollaston Yacht Club has filed a petition in the Legislature to authorize the harbor and land commissioners to expend \$7500 in enlarging the channel at Wollaston beach. The Wollaston and Squantum clubs seek to obtain a channel wide enough and deep enough to enable yachts to get to the club boat at low water, which is now impossible.

NEW HAVEN MAKES APPEAL TO COURT

(Continued From Page One.)

railroads in New England are invested and held by thousands of private shareholders and hundreds of savings banks and other institutions. This decree ought to be so framed that there can be no reasonable doubt or debate as to what it means.

"The uncertainty ought to be removed by making this decree definite in its terms and applicable, as I submit, it can only be applicable in its execution to the conduct of the defendant and its officers and agents as a corporation of Massachusetts."

Mr. Benton argued that the language of the full court in its opinion in the case and the fact that the justice who made the decree made its terms general as against the defendant as a corporation and not specific as against the defendant as a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts, as charged in the information, raised at once a substantial doubt as to what this decree means, and the existence of this doubt works great injury in the practical affairs of the defendant and all persons holding its stock and securities.

The attorney general contends that the decree is in usual form, being directed against the defendant, its officers, directors, attorneys, agents and employees. It is intended to restrain such parties as agents of the road and not to control their acts made in good faith in their individual or personal capacities.

It is further contended that a decree of injunction is always to be construed in accordance with its spirit rather than with its letter. The attorney general argued that it was well established that the jurisdiction of the commonwealth over a corporation which it had chartered and had permitted to consolidate with a corporation in another state was not limited by its own boundaries.



Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser keeps your house quick and span from cellar to attic with very little help from you. Housewives have learned to avoid destructive caustic and acid cleaners, and to do all their cleaning with this natural, mechanical cleanser, which is absolutely free from the slightest trace of acid, caustic or alkali.

Old Dutch Cleanser



Cleans, Scrubs, Scours, Polishes

This handy, all 'round cleanser takes the place of soap, soap-powders, scouring-bricks and metal-polishes, and does all their work in a better way. It takes all the hard work out of keeping things clean and saves housewives labor, time and money.

For cleaning marble and painted walls, scrubbing wood floors, wood-work and enamel, tubs, scouring pots, kettles and pans and polishing glassware, cutlery and metal, there is nothing to equal it.

Large, Sifting-Top Can, 10c (at All Grocers)..... 10c

The Cudahy Packing Co. SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

USE A STITCH RIPPER

By Mail 25c

For picking out machine stitching, buttoning and drawing threads for hemstitching. Not scissors. Does not cut. It's a picker and puller. Useful, either style handled, 35c and 50c. Agents wanted.

S. R. DUMERIT, 179 PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

HOTELS.

Why not spend a week or so in the land of perpetual June?

Hotel Titchfield Port Antonio Jamaica

is the finest tropical hotel in the world. Reached by the Hamburg American Line and Royal Mail Line from New York—the United Fruit Company from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Accommodations for 400 people. Every modern convenience—private baths, elevator, electric lights, music, fishing, sailing, tennis, bathing, driving, saddle horses, automobiles to hire. Harbor illumination every week.

The Jamaica Tourist Information Bureau, 473 Baylston St., Boston, will upon request give detailed information of hotel accommodations, steamship sailings and special attractions of Jamaica.

Under management of AINSLIE & GRABOW CO., 673 Baylston St., Boston, Mass. Operating Hotels Lenox, Brewster, Tullier, Empira, Boston; New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

Leading Events in Athletic World—Yale Indoor Athletes Busy

BRIARCLIFF AUTO RACE RULES ARE CHANGED AGAIN

Regulations Which Covered the First Race Will Prevail This Year Subject to the Donor.

W. W. LAW GAVE CUP

NEW YORK—Once again have the rules for this year's Briarcliff cup race been changed within the short period of six months. The small limitation placed upon the previous maximum for eligible cars occasioned considerable dissatisfaction, which, at the second meeting, was materially reduced from the limit agreed upon at the first meeting. The efforts of those who have been trying to get a larger bore have succeeded in securing a radical change and the rules that were in force during the first race last spring are now practically adopted. As the rules stand now for the second event, the maximum bore is 5 1/2 inches, with no limitation on the stroke and no weight limit. Some idea of the difference of opinion which has prevailed regarding the regulations for this race may be judged by a brief comparison of the rules adopted at the preceding meetings. At the first meeting the maximum bore was placed at 5 1/2 inches, the minimum wheel base 110 inches, and the minimum weight 2600 pounds, with no limit on the stroke. At the second meeting this was changed to: Maximum bore, 4 1/2 inches; minimum stroke, 6 inches; minimum wheel base, 118 inches, and minimum weight, 2300 pounds. The present bore maximum of 5 1/2 inches is for four-cylinder engines, but the same equivalent will apply for engines of a greater or a less number of cylinders.

When the reduced maximum bore limit was adopted it was pointed out that it would prevent the entrance of the Simplex stock car, the Thomas car and the Lozier car built for the Savannah races, and which competed there last season. The new rule will admit those cars, in addition to some others.

The resolution adopted at a previous meeting to abandon the requirements that competing cars must be stock machines of which at least 10 similar cars have been made by the manufacturer entering a machine, which makes the race, not a typical stock car contest, but a special race, similar in form to the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt cup events, was again adopted. These changes are subject to the approval of the donor of the cup, W. W. Law, and they will be submitted to him.

ITALIANS OPPOSE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Refusal of Austria to Open the University at Trieste Arouses Popular Feeling in Neighboring Kingdom.

MILAN, Italy.—Austria's decision to add an Italian faculty of law to the University of Vienna, but not to open, after all, the much discussed Italian University at Trieste, is spreading profound dissatisfaction throughout Italy. Trieste is the principal center of Italian speech in Austria-Hungary, while Vienna is nothing to Italo-Austrians, besides being too far removed from their base and for pecuniary reasons out of the question for many students.

Popular indignation is particularly outspoken in this city, once the capital of the Austrian dominion in Italy and, ever since Lombardy's liberation 50 years ago, the headquarters of anti-Austrian agitation. The whole north of Italy has ever been opposed to the Triple Alliance, and since Italy and France and England and France have made up their differences, this opposition has become violent to a degree frequently embarrassing to the Italian government.

In later years the south, which had been antagonistic to France and favorable to the Triple Alliance, has gradually swung in line with the north, and today all Italy is clamoring to break away from Germany and Austria and to unite with England, France, Russia and Turkey.

It had been confidently expected that the favorable turn taken by the Austro-Turkish negotiations, coupled with the silencing of Serb jingoism, would have a restraining effect on Austro-Italian relations, but this latest news concerning the Italian university has stirred the people more than anything had before. The feeling is that Baron Aehrenthal does not follow a sincere policy toward Austria's ally and neighbor and that a break is not far off.

Foreign minister Tittoni is considered a victim of Aehrenthal's cunning, precisely as Iavolsky was before him.

FIRE IN SOUTH END.

Fire on the second and third floors of the three-story wooden building 75 to 79 West Dedham street, South End, at 2:25 o'clock this morning, caused a loss estimated at \$3000. The second floor was occupied as a carpenter shop by E. R. Gregory and the third by G. R. Blackwood & Co., carpenters and builders.

HARVARD WON IN FAST GAME

St. Francis Xavier Hockey Seven Is Defeated by One Goal in the Best Contest of the Year.

In what proved to be the fastest ice hockey game of the year in this vicinity the Harvard varsity seven defeated the strong St. Francis Xavier team from Nova Scotia Monday afternoon by the score of 1 to 0. The game was a very close one throughout. Harvard was superior in team work, while the Canadians were a little better in stick work and individual playing.

In the first half St. Francis had the Harvard players on the defensive for fully ten minutes, but their veteran defense withstood the attack, and it was not long before the playing was largely in the Canadians' territory. Washburn saved the day for Harvard many times, when he made sensational stops of shots that looked like sure scores.

Hicks and Morgan played a fast game, and only the cleverest work on the part of MacDonald prevented score after score. Finally the Harvard attack got together in old-time form and swept down on the net with perfect union, got by the point and coverpoint, and on a pass from Hornblower Hicks caged the puck for the only score of the game. After this the playing was very close, but in the visitors' territory most of the time.

THE SCORE:
HARVARD. ST. FRANCIS.
Gardner, Lyons
Hicks, F. MacDonald
Morgan, Doyle
Hornblower, J. Brown
Ford, J. Brown
Willetts, B. McSweeney
Washburn, G. J. MacDonald
Score—Harvard 1, St. Francis 0. Goal made by Hicks. Referee—Conroy, St. Francis; C. J. MacMillan, Umpire—C. W. Short, MacDonald. Timers—Haydock, Harvard; McSweeney, St. Francis. Time—20-minute halves. Attendance—400.

U. OF P. ELEVEN TO MEET WEST POINT

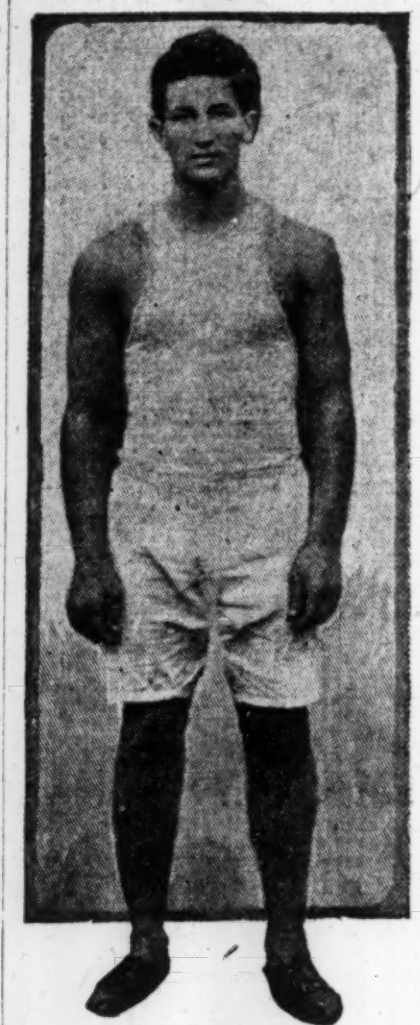
PHILADELPHIA.—The University of Pennsylvania football management has announced that a game will undoubtedly be arranged with West Point for next fall.

With the Cornell game Nov. 25, Michigan Nov. 13 and the Indians at a later date than usual, the arrangement of the schedule will be a difficult problem.

West Point has not been played since 1901, when it defeated Pennsylvania by a score of 24 to 0. With the two hard games against Cornell and Michigan only 10 days apart, a smaller game will most likely be insisted upon between the latter and the Indian game.

The committee on football schedules is to hold a meeting Friday, when important details will be discussed at length.

HAI'D RACES AHEAD OF HIS CREW.



B. P. CERUSSI '09.
Captain Columbia Varsity Crew.

MICHIGAN HAS LONG SCHEDULE

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A long baseball schedule has been prepared for the University of Michigan team this season by Director Baird as follows:

April 10, Kentucky at Lexington;
April 12, 13, Tennessee at Knoxville;
April 14, Castle Heights at Lebanon;
April 15, 16, 17, Vanderbilt at Nashville;
April 19, Notre Dame at Notre Dame;
April 24, M. A. C. at Lansing; April 28, Wooster at Ann Arbor; May 1, Notre Dame at Ann Arbor; May 5, M. A. C. at Ann Arbor; May 8, Notre Dame at Notre Dame; May 13, 15, Syracuse at Ann Arbor; May 19, open; May 22, Pennsylvania State at Ann Arbor; May 25, Wooster at Wooster; May 26, Cornell at Ithaca; May 27, 28, Syracuse at Syracuse; May 29, Brown at Providence; June 2, open; June 5, Notre Dame at Ann Arbor.

Mr. Baird ratified the announcement of the six football games already scheduled, but said that the seventh game was still undecided. It is hinted that Minnesota will be the seventh opponent.

BASEBALL MEN HOLD MEETING

Candidates for the Harvard Varsity Team Addressed by Captain Currier and Coach Pieper.

An enthusiastic meeting of the candidates for the Harvard varsity baseball team was held in the Union, Monday night, at which addresses were made by Head Coach Pieper and Captain Currier. Mr. Pieper announced that the work for the year would begin with the general call for candidates on Feb. 15, when special attention would be given to the batting and pitching side of the game.

Mathewson, the pitcher of the New York Nationals, has been secured to coach the men for two weeks. He and his two weeks' coaching should be invaluable to the men. Last year the team showed a sad need of batting ability in the early part of the season, and those in charge of the team are guarding against that defect this year.

In speaking of the plans for the season Captain Currier said: "What we want to do tonight is to outline what we are going to do this season. The battery men will be called out Feb. 1, a little earlier than was at first expected because Mathewson will be here to assist in the work of getting the battery in shape. We want to have the pitchers and catchers do a little practice before he arrives to limber up the men. Coach Pieper will have entire charge of the squad and the coaching this season, but he may call on a few of the graduate coaches to assist throughout the season. Training will be much more strict this year than previously."

"As to the scrub games to be played this year. We are going to have a terrible hole in the varsity squad when the senior class goes out this spring. So we are going to have a regular series of scrub games; an interclub league composed of about 20 teams. This will bring out as many men as possible. Last year the spirit of the team was that they never knew when they were beaten. I want that same fighting spirit to be in the men this season. This is half the battle, and the only thing that will defeat Princeton and Yale."

In speaking of the candidates Coach Pieper said: "We will use a somewhat new system this spring. Captain Currier thinks that it will be good to call on some of the graduate baseball men to assist in the coaching in special fields. We will therefore call upon such men as Mathewson, Carr, Wendell and Coburn to assist us in teaching the men baseball, etc."

"This coaching plan will be rendered ineffective unless coupled with harmony, good fellowship and fighting spirit among the candidates. The best way to have such a fighting spirit is to have keen competition."

INDOOR ATHLETES ARE NOW BUSY AT YALE UNIVERSITY

Swimming, Gymnastic and Fencing Teams Fast Reaching Leading Contests for the Year.

FENCERS STRONGEST

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's minor winter athletic teams are now busily engaged in preparing for the leading contests of the season, which will take place the latter part of February and March. Of the minor sports, swimming, fencing and gymnastics, the fencing team seems to have the best outlook.

Active practice for the fencing squad is now in progress, preparatory to the intercollegiate meets and to the final selection of the team. This year the team is unusually fortunate in having a good coach. The following schedule has been arranged for the team:

Feb. 6, Maurice cup at Brooklyn; 12, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 13, Navy at Annapolis; 27, Army at West Point; March 6, triangular meet, Yale-Columbia-Princeton, at New York; 16, triangular meet, Yale-Massachusetts Institute of Technology-Harvard, at Boston; 26 and 27, intercollegiate.

The outlook for the gymnastic team is not of the best. Yale has not been very strong in this department of athletics, and it is not expected that the 1909 men will be able to defeat the teams of the leading eastern colleges. The following schedule has been prepared:

Feb. 5, West Side Y. M. C. A., at New York city; 6, exhibition, Newark Y. M. C. A., at Newark; 13, exhibition, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; 27, exhibition, Harvard University, at Cambridge; March 12, New York University, University Heights, New York; 20, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

The outlook for the swimming team is quite bright. Many members of last year's team are again available, and many promising new candidates have reported for practice. Of those who composed last year's relay team, E. M. C. Richards, '09 S.; R. Moses, '09, and F. Goodhue, '11, are still in college. E. L. Beatty, '09 S., and H. B. Reid, '10, who won first and second places, respectively, in last year's intercollegiate championship contest for the plunge, are again on the team and should be able to repeat last year's performance. M. C. Hughes, '11, who won second place in diving last year, should prove a strong man for this year's team.

Among the new candidates the most promising are J. W. Stoddard, '12, in div-

Notes From the Field of Sports

The Syracuse oarsmen have been ordered to report to Coach James A. Ten Eyck Feb. 1.

Dorando Pietri and J. J. Hayes have been matched to run a 15-mile race in St. Paul Feb. 22.

The Harvard varsity hockey team will play the strong Laval College seven in the Stadium tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Waltham High eleven is to have a game with the Groton team next season. This will be the first time that the two schools have met in athletic competition.

Three dates for the Chicago University football eleven have been arranged for next fall. Minnesota will be played Oct. 30; Cornell, Nov. 13; Wisconsin, Nov. 20.

The members of the track team of the University of Kansas are to elect a captain Thursday night to take the place of Dennis, who resigned. Newbold and Cooley are the most likely candidates.

ing and the 220-yard swim; C. Hartley, '12; F. Winslow, '11 S.; E. Palmer, '10 S., and J. W. MacGregor, '09 L., in the other events. Four members of last year's championship water polo team have returned. They are E. M. C. Richards, '09 S.; K. Church, '11; S. B. Gordy, '10 S., and L. J. Henes, '09 S. Excellent material is available from which to recruit the remaining two positions and substitutes.

HANDICAP MEET FOR FIELD MEN

In order that they may get a line on the candidates now in practice for the field events, Coaches Quinn and Donovan of the Harvard track squad have decided to hold a handicap field meet in the baseball cage next Thursday.

Men in the shot put, hammer, pole vault and high and broad jump will be entered, both from the varsity and freshman squads. Consistent handicaps will be given in favor of men of less experience than those on the varsity squad, and it is hoped that some good records will be made.

BENNETT RACE FOR ZURICH.

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Swiss Aero Club has selected Zurich as the starting place for the international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup next fall. The privilege of deciding the course for the international race rested with the Swiss Aero Club as a result of the victory of the Swiss balloon Helvetia in the last contest at Berlin.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club is to hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Manhattan, New York, Feb. 6. B. R. Stoddard will be elected commodore for 1909, as Commodore Frank Maier declines a reelection.

Yale is not lacking for rowing material this year, as over 40 candidates have reported for the varsity crews and over 100 for the freshman eight. Brainard and Howe are the most promising candidates for stroke.

Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, has been engaged to assist Coach Hagerman of the Kansas University track team. Longboat will also improve the time training for his Marathon run, which takes place March 26.

Forrest Smithson, the high hurdler who broke the world's record for the 110-meter hurdles at the Olympic games last summer, is in Southern California training for the spring and summer events. He is coming east to take part in the leading athletic events in this vicinity.

COLLEGE RELAY IS WON BY YALE

NEW YORK.—Two exceptional performances were made at the games of the Pastime A. C. Monday night. Yale won the two miles college relay race with Columbia second and the University of Pennsylvania third. The Yale men were Baird, Mann, Kirjasoff and Spitzer, and the time 8m. 9.2-5s.

Harry Lee, representing the Boston A. A., ran a plucky race in the half-mile from the 28-yard mark, but had to be content with third place. Gilmore and Jarboe, two New Yorkers starting from the limit, beating him out.

The last event was a 10-mile scratch run with J. J. Lee, formerly of Boston and now unattached, being the most prominent of the big field during the first five miles. Louis Tewanania of the Carlisle Indian school pressed Lee closely during the running of the seventh mile. He passed Lee in the first lap of the eighth mile, but the New England runner forged ahead again and the Indian dogged him for the next two miles. Lee weakened during the final mile and Tewanania won handsily in 54m. 27s., with J. J. Lee second.

SIMON SIGNS WITH NATIONALS.

President Dovey has received a contract from Catcher Simon, making the third he has so far this year. Simon comes from Los Angeles, being purchased from the Cedar Rapids team in August. For Cedar Rapids he caught 130 games, getting 555 put-outs, 188 assists and made 24 errors, a percentage of .969.

Ice Boating a Favorite Sport on Maine Lakes and Rivers

Large Fleet, Including Boston Craft, Sail the Cobbosseecontee, Near Augusta, and May Take Up Racing.

MAKE SPEEDY TRIPS

AUGUSTA, Me.—Iceboating on many of the lakes and rivers of Maine has been greatly enjoyed this winter and up to the time of the last snowstorms had been indulged in quite freely in central Maine in particular. One of the favorite places for the sport is Lake Cobbosseecontee, some four miles from Augusta. There are now from 15 to 20 boats in the fleet, including a number owned by Boston people who run down for a stay of a few days at a time.

The ice has been exceptionally clear and smooth much of the time during the winter, and a number of informal races have taken place. Not a few of the boats are owned by residents of Augusta, who go out to the lake between business hours for diversion. Much skill



ICE BOATMEN ON LAKE COBBOSEECONTEE, NEAR AUGUSTA, ME.

Sailors have smooth track and there is much rivalry among them as they go speedily over the frozen surface of the water at better than a mile a minute.

is shown in the manipulation of the craft, and a good-natured rivalry exists among the several owners of boats. The lake is of sufficient length to allow racing to advantage and so fast do some of the boats go that they fairly seem to lift themselves at times off the

ice and go through the air. Many continuous miles are made inside of a mile a minute gait. Quite a number of society women, fond of daring and speed, often take a ride and when they get through with the dash their cheeks are flushed and radiant.

It is a pretty sight to see a number of these craft going along at the same time, forming figures and keeping at relative distances, yet all going at great speed. It is expected, if conditions are favorable, to have a series of races at the lake for a cup later in the winter.

ANN ARBOR NOTED FOR ASTRONOMY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Statistics prepared by Professor Hussey here show that a large number of noted astronomers have studied at the observatory of the University of Michigan. Cleveland Abbe is now professor of meteorology of the U. S. weather bureau. Asaph Hall has been connected for a number of years with the naval observatory at Washington. J. C. Watson, who is known for his work on theoretical astronomy and also for discoveries of comets and minor planets, is a Michigan alumnus, and was second director here. C. L. Doolittle is director of the University of Pennsylvania University observatory, and has made several important discoveries regarding variations of latitude. G. C. Comstock is director of the Wisconsin observatory. W. W. Campbell is director of the Lick observatory, and has done considerable work along spectroscopic lines. M. W. Harrington was the third director of this observatory, and was at one time the first chief of the U. S. weather bureau.

OLDEST CANADIAN CROWN SERVANT

OTTAWA, Ont.—A. G. D. Taylor, clerk of the English journals House of Commons staff, the oldest servant of the crown in the capital, was honored by being sent for by his excellency Earl Grey, who congratulated him on the completion of 60 years in the public service, he having joined the service on Jan. 18, 1849.

Students of history will recall this as the year the Parliament buildings were burned down by an angry Montreal mob, who attacked Lord Elgin, then governor-general. Taylor was an eyewitness of these events.

In June last Mr. Taylor received the imperial service order decoration, in recognition of his long service to the country.

SILVERWARE PLANT EXPANDS.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Williams Brothers Manufacturing Company of Glastonbury, Conn., makers of silverware, is planning an additional factory building.

WESTERN HOME FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has declared that after his return from Africa, where he intends to spend a year, he expects to live in the West most of the time.

"That is the country for me," said the President. "I like the East, but I have a positive longing to be among my western friends again."

The President today learned something of the details of how he will shoot big game in Africa, in a talk of more than two hours with Capt. Fritz Duquesne, who recently returned from the wilds of East Africa. The President went over the entire program for carrying rifles to how he could most conveniently carry the rhinoceros from the lakes of the Tanganyika. He learned also of the caliber of guns for the different species.

ARRELANES' CONTRACT IN.

The Boston American management has received the signed contract of Frank Arrellanes for next season. Manager Lake was highly pleased to receive it and he now has 16 players signed.

BRAVE ENGINEER STICKS TO ENGINE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Its brakes helpless to hold on the icy rails of a steep grade west of Balsam station, the highest railway station east of the Rocky Mountains, a Southern railway freight train attained the terrific speed of one hundred miles an hour, down the Balsam Mountain recently with John Coble, engine driver, in the cab making his first run over the road. All the train crew except Coble jumped, and alone he shot down the grade.

At the curve at the bottom five cars on the end of the train jerked into the air and whiplashed into the station, knocking the frame structure into kindling wood, three of the freight cars piling on the roof. Coble stopped the train two miles beyond.

REBEL LEADER NOW RULES.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Satar Khan, the revolutionary leader, has set up an independent government in Tahrir, according to messages today. Satar is now in pursuit of the defeated force of Ain Ed Dowleh, the loyalist leader.

BIG CHICAGO FIRM WINDS UP AFFAIRS

Sidney C. Love & Company, Doing Twenty-Five Million Dollar Trade Annually, Retires From Business.

CHICAGO.—Arranged by telegram in four hours, the firm of Sidney C. Love & Co. doing a business rated at \$25,000,000 annually has been dissolved. Mr. Love, the founder of the concern, began his business career as a clerk 15 years ago in the brokerage business at the time the Moore brothers began their successful campaign to secure the Rock Island road.

Mr. Love's associates in business were Frederick Swift of New York, and Frederick C. Aldrich of Chicago.

"It was rather sudden," said Mr. Aldrich, "Mr. Love talked of it last winter when business was dull and again in New York a few days ago when I was there, but nothing definite was agreed upon. Our partnership agreement did not terminate till April 1 next. However, the wire began buzzing today. Mr. Love had concluded to wind up affairs and inside of four hours it had been done. Besides the main offices in New York and Chicago, our branches in Minneapolis and St. Louis closed today. Our New York business was transferred to Hollister & Babcock, and our grain deals on the Chicago board of trade, to Shearson, Hamill & Co. There is no mystery about it and no financial embarrassment. For myself, I shall go into business again; Mr. Love's ultimate plans I do not know."

Prior to his removal to New York about three weeks ago, Mr. Love was secretary of the Chicago Horse Show Association. Mrs. Love, who is his second wife, was formerly Miss Marjorie Burns of Chicago, and she was pronounced by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the famous English artist, to be the most beautiful woman in the world. His marriage to Miss Burns, who is wealthy in her own right, was one of the society events of the season in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Love will leave soon for a tour of Europe and the continent.

DRAKE HEADS MEADOWBROOK.

At the annual meeting of the Meadowbrook Golf Club of Reading Monday night the following officers were elected for the current year: President, E. B. Drake; vice-president, F. H. Dewey; secretary, E. O. Tenny; treasurer, F. C. Carter.

Bowling Results.

AMATEUR BOWLING LEAGUE.				
	1	2	3	Totals
Commercial	907	880	804	2591
Central	812	900	848	2560

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.				
	1	2	3	Totals
Boston A. A.	523	533	504	1560
Highland	525	500	450	1475
999th A. A.	450	503	427	1380
Arlington B. C.	462	452	450	1364

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB.				
	1	2	3	Totals
Columbia	528	456	502	1486
Cottage Park	458	481	485	1424
Newtowne	451	445	480	1376
Dudley	407	440	456	1303

ASSISTANT MANAGERS NAMED.

At a meeting of the Harvard athletic committee Monday afternoon, the following appointments were approved: P. Wyman '10 of Fitchburg, Mass., as assistant manager of the university baseball team; H. MacNider '11 of Mason City, Ia., as second assistant manager of the hockey team; H. S. Bailey '11 of Lockport, N. Y., as assistant manager of the university lacrosse team; A. B. Parsons '10 of Attleboro Falls, as manager of the gymnastics team; R. D. Thomson '11 of Swampscott, as assistant manager of the fencing team.

TO JOIN PROFESSIONAL RANKS.

CHICAGO.—J. D. Lightbody, the former University of Chicago track star, who won the 800-meter, 1500-meter runs and 2500-meter steeplechase at the St. Louis Olympic games in 1904 and is now visiting relatives in Berlin, Germany, has written friends in this country that he will return in the summer and will immediately start training for Marathon races. It is expected that he will appear in matches against Hayes, Dorando and the other leading professional runners in this country.

All Roads Lead to the Motor Boat Show

Mechanics' Building

Every Day This Week
10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.
Admission, 50 Cents

T WHARF FISHERS INCREASED CATCH AND FLEET IN YEAR

Secretary of the Bureau Reports That Three Million More Pounds Were Landed Than in Previous Season.

SANTOS HIGH LINER

Secretary Frederick F. Dimick of the Boston fish bureau, in his annual report, says that the total number of fishing vessels of the fleet landed cargoes on T wharf during the past year has been 438, whose catch was greater than that made in 1907. Of these 302 are schooners, one is a steam trawler, another is a gasoline auxiliary power vessel and the remaining 134 are craft of various kinds.

Most of the new vessels added to the fleet during the past season have been of the knockabout design, and these vessels now number 12 sail. Gasoline power is very much used by the small boats and by a few of the large vessels.

Haddock have been in light supply and sold at lower prices on an average than in 1907. Codfish have been in fair supply, although the Rip fishermen had poor success. Hake have increased in supply. Pollock were late in coming, but receipts have been good.

The biggest receipts for one week were ending March 19, 4,161,800 pounds, mostly haddock and codfish, of which 35 per cent sold to the curers at Boston and Gloucester.

The receipts of fresh mackerel were a little more than in 1907 and comprised mostly large fish. Small mackerel were in very light supply all the season.

The first vessel to get mackerel was the schooner A. M. Nicholson, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, that arrived at Fortness Monroe, Va., March 20, five days later than the first arrival the previous season, having 1300 fish, mostly medium size.

They sold at 50 cents for large ones and 30 cents medium. The southern catch was light, as bad weather prevailed during the time when fish are most abundant. The total catch was about 20,000 barrels.

The catch of salt mackerel on Cape Shore by the American fleet was 13,775 barrels, against 10,818 in 1907. A considerable body of large mackerel were on Nantucket Shoals during the month of July, but they were wild and hard to catch and disappeared early in August, after which time most of the seiners gave up fishing. The redoubtable Captain Solomon Jacobs of the schooner A. M. Nicholson, made the best hauls of these fish during the season, the value of his catches footing up to \$21,000.

The receipts in pounds at Boston from the fleet, compared with 1907, have been as follows:

	1908.	1907.
Haddock.....	37,581,000	36,082,200
Cod.....	27,502,000	29,274,000
Hake.....	11,365,800	9,935,400
Cusk.....	1,668,100	2,324,200
Pollock.....	6,017,400	4,244,100
Halibut.....	391,500	215,600
Total.....	\$2,008,450	\$2,104,480

The schooner that did the most toward swelling this enormous total is the Mary C. Santos, Capt. Manuel Santos, whose gross catch for the season netted \$40,100. Next in line comes the schooner Mary E. Cooney, Capt. Frank Cooney, who brought in \$32,000 worth.

Mr. Dimick's report says: "Trade in codfish has been unsatisfactory as the demand was disappointing. The Bank catch increased owing to the fact that a larger proportion of the fleet engaged in headline dory fishing."

"No codfish of any account have been received from the Pacific coast, on account of the low prices which prevailed on eastern fish."

"Hake have been in good supply and prices declined. The lowest price of the year was about \$1.75 per hundredweight. Low prices stimulated trade and large quantities have been sold during the year."

"Shore salt herring were in light supply, as the fish caught were not of a desirable size for salting. Frozen Newfoundland herring were in fair supply but the demand is not so large as in former years. An innovation in this fishery was the sending of two vessels to Nova Scotia."

"Smelts have been in good supply from Canada. The receipts the winter of 1907-8 aggregated 50,000 boxes."

"Squid were never so abundant. Large quantities have been disposed of and considerable quantities put into the freezers. The lobster trade has been dull and prices have ruled low. The catch on the Maine coast is said to have been the best for ten years. Summer fishing for lobster on Cashes Bank was continued this year."

"Although the year 1908 has been associated with adverse business conditions," says Mr. Dimick, "trade prospects for the new year are encouraging, as general business conditions are slowly but steadily improving."

BU'S RICE MILL SITE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Carlisle (Ark.) Rice Mill Company has purchased a site for its proposed \$500,000 mill at Carlisle. It is estimated that the Carlisle territory, from which it will draw its supply, will raise 350,000 bushels of rice this year.

U. S. BATTLESHIPS AT HAVANA.

HAVANA.—The battleships Maine and Mississippi arrived here Monday and the customary courtesies were exchanged. Their arrival was on the 11th anniversary of the arrival of the former battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF TURKEY TO STAY SAYS J. L. BARTON

Secretary of American Board of Missions Addresses the Members of Trinity Church Club.

SULTAN IS PRAISED

Secretary James L. Barton of the American Board of Missions declares it is his opinion that the new constitution of Turkey has come into existence to stay. In the course of an address which the secretary delivered Monday night before the Trinity Club of Trinity church he gave much credit to the wisdom and intelligence of the men who constitute the "committee of union and progress," who have headquarters at Constantinople, and keep in touch with the empire at large.

Secretary Barton said: "This committee had a most delicate task to perform in producing a revolution that would constitute a general and permanent reform, while at the same time leaving the old forms of government so intact that no European power could find occasion for interference."

"This was so well planned and executed that, viewed from the outside, there was no change in the government."

"The Sultan, who has reigned for 32 years, still holds his unquestioned position before the world. He dismissed the former and corrupt officials, he did away with the spy system, he appointed the new cabinet, proclaimed the constitution and assembled a Parliament."

"In inner circles it is well understood that the 'committee of union and progress,' in whose hands were the Macedonian and Albanian troops, have been ever careful to see that he appoint to office only men of their nomination, and they have so hedged him about that his own power and initiative is greatly curtailed, if not wholly taken away."

"Every step has been taken so as to preserve the integrity of the empire and to prevent any uprising upon the part of the Moslems."

"No one would be so bold as to attempt to predict the outcome of this new movement. But it is perfectly safe to say that the people of Turkey, with their present enlightenment, and after having experienced something of the power they possess, and having breathed for months the pure air of liberty and freedom, will ever return to the old regime, except by force, and the force capable of overturning the new and old is not now apparent. The new order seems to gain strength day by day."

DECRY DISREGARD FOR THE SABBATH

The New England Protective League Hears Secretary Report Tendency Against Observing Day Increases.

The secretary of the New England Sabbath Protective League, Dr. Martin D. Kneeland, in his annual report read at the 14th annual meeting held Monday afternoon, declared that the tendency was fast growing in this country for a disregard of the proper observance of Sunday. That although there are many counter currents and hopeful signs the tendency is decidedly sweeping away from the sacredness of the day.

Dr. Arthur Little of Dorchester, vice-president of the organization, presided in the absence of Hon. John L. Long, president, and the board of officers were re-elected as follows:

President, Hon. J. D. Long, Hingham; vice-presidents, Rev. Dr. A. Little of Dorchester, United States Senator William P. Frye of Lewiston, Me., United States Senator Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park, Vt., Bishop W. A. McVicker of Providence, Judge John H. Perry of Southport, Conn.; general secretary, Rev. Dr. Martin D. Kneeland; recording secretary, Rev. Edward D. Mallory; treasurer, Alvin McLean; auditors, William Shaw and Richard C. Humphreys.

The treasurer stated that the receipts from all sources amounted to \$9173.35. There is a balance on hand of \$57.46.

MISSIONARY BODY SHOWS NO DEFICIT

The City Missionary Society has closed its 92d year of religious and benevolent service without a deficit, according to the report of the treasurer, S. F. Wilkins.

For the 33d year in succession the expenditures were kept within the receipts, which amounted to \$47,120.90. The society now employs 25 missionaries. In its first year there was a single missionary for the 37,000 persons then in Boston, and the contributions were less than \$1500. Last year the society afforded 1538 families pecuniary aid and gave 10,316 persons an outing in the country through the Fresh Air Fund.

The officers elected Monday are: Honorary president, Richard H. Stearns; president, Jacob B. Bates; vice-presidents, the Rev. William R. Campbell, D. D., and Arthur S. Johnson; secretary, the Rev. Daniel W. Waldron; treasurer, Samuel F. Wilkins; auditor, Timothy Smith.

CHINAMAN REFUSED JURY TRIAL.

WASHINGTON.—The supreme court has affirmed the verdict of the United States district court of Massachusetts in the case of Goon Shung, ordered deported, refusing to grant him jury trial.

Facts About World's Greatest Book—the Bible

The Bible was the first book printed, and the Bible is the latest book printed, for fresh editions are issued each month of the year. Between 1450 and 1906, an interval of four centuries and a half, the Bible exhibits the progress and comparative development of the art of printing in a manner which no other single book can.

The many hundreds of editions published during this period all possess importance and interest. Only a few of them, however, are excessively rare and valuable—a fact due to a variety of different reasons. With the rarest editions this article deals.

Old Latin Volume Was Considered a Divine Thing

THROUGHOUT the Middle Ages, the most important of all books was the Latin Bible. It was considered a divine thing, even more divine than the English Bible later became in Great Britain. The printer of the first Latin Bible was Johann Gutenberg, the world's first typographer, and the inventor of the art which has been the most powerful agent in the work of civilization.

In upper Fifth avenue, in the Lenox branch of the New York public library, and over in Chelsea square, in the library of the General Theological Seminary, are two of the finest collections of rare Bibles in the world, surpassing in the number of editions the great libraries of the British Museum in London, the John Rylands Library in Manchester, and the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. Smaller, but unquestionably choice collections of early Bibles are owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Hoe and Gen. Rush C. Hawkins.

The city of New York possesses, indeed, an unparalleled wealth of biblical literature—a fact which astonishes English and continental students, who are aware that 50 years ago Manhattan libraries included but one rare Bible.

Throughout the middle ages the most important of all books was the Latin Bible. In the minds of all it was a divine thing, even more divine than the English Bible later became in Great Britain. The printer of the first Latin Bible was Johann Gutenberg, the world's first typographer, and the inventor of the art which has been the most powerful agent in the work of civilization.

When it is remembered that in 1450 John of Gutenberg had just begun to negotiate for financial aid to convert

cribing to John Gutenberg the honor of producing this first book, the earliest printed with movable metal types. Today 33 copies of the Gutenberg Bible are known to be in existence, about one fourth of the number being vellum-printed. Seven copies are in New York libraries—the largest number owned in any city in the world.

J. Pierpont Morgan owns two copies, one being a beautiful example printed on vellum; the other, containing only the Old Testament portion, printed on paper. Robert Hoe, whose name is associated with the history of the printing press, has in his possession, appropriately enough, two magnificent copies of this first printed book, one on vellum and one on paper.

James W. Ellsworth, formerly of Chicago, owns a fine paper copy, and two other splendid examples, also on paper, are in the New York public library (Lenox branch), and in the library of the General Theological Seminary.

The New York public library copy, purchased by James Lenox in 1847 for \$2500, (then considered a high price), was the first rare Bible to come to American shores.

The copy owned by the seminary in Chelsea square brought \$19,500 at the Thorold sale in London in 1884, but it was later found to contain several defects, and when resold in 1898 was bought for the seminary on the order of the late Dean Hoffman, for only \$14,750.

The Ellsworth copy has 17 leaves in facsimile, but is otherwise in fine condition, containing hundreds of illuminated capital letters, brilliantly colored, decorated, and picked out with gold. The binding of the two large folio volumes is the original oak boards covered with stamped calf. In 1881 this copy fetched \$8000 at a New York sale; 10 years later Mr. Ellsworth gave \$14,800 for it at the dispersion of Brayton Ives' library.

In addition, among other rare Bibles of Europe, are the first Polyglot Bible, 1514-1517, in six folio volumes, which cost the Cardinal Ximenes the enormous sum of 50,000 ducats; the Bohemian Bible of 1480; the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, in the Croat or Wendish language, 1557; the first edition of the Bible in Danish, 1550.

The first edition of the Protestant Bible was printed in 1526 by Jacob Van Liesveldt, who was condemned and beheaded in Antwerp for asserting in one of the annotations that "the salvation of mankind proceeds from Christ alone"; the first Finnish Bible, 1642; the French Bible, published between the years 1523 and 1528, in six small volumes, which are of extraordinary rarity; the French Bible in 1530, in two folio volumes; the French New Testament of 1641, not published until 1661, and so rare that only one copy is known (the one in the New York public library); the French New Testament of 1686, which introduced into the sacred text the sacrifice of the mass and purgatory; the first Bible in the Georgian language, 1743, of which

tion, printed in Zurich and published in London in 1550, etc.

In 1569 appeared the noted first Geneva Bible, now of extreme rarity. This Bible, the result of the pious labors of English exiles in Geneva during Queen Mary's reign, was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and although never sanctioned for public use in churches, continued to be the household English Bible for three-quarters of a century. It is commonly known as the "Breeches Bible" from this word occurring in Genesis iii. 7.

Among the rare English Bibles which followed the Geneva edition are the "Bishop's Bible" of 1602; the "Douai Bible" (authorized by the Catholic Church) of 1609; the "King James Bible" of 1611; the "Wicked Bible" of 1631; the "Vinegar Bible" of 1717, etc. A number of other scarce editions in English possess value and interest because of curious typographical errors or the splendid manner in which they were printed.

The first Bible printed in North America was the world-famous edition, translated into the Algonquin Indian tongue by John Eliot, the Indian apostle. The new testament portion was printed in Cambridge, Mass., by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson in 1661.

Two years later the entire Bible in Indian, an extraordinary result of persevering industry and pious zeal, was published in Cambridge in an edition of about 1500 copies, only a small part of which is now in existence.

This most remarkable of all Bibles, with the one exception of Gutenberg's

all save 10 copies were destroyed in the burning of Moscow in 1812.

In 1537 came the famous and exceedingly rare English Bible known as "Matthew's." In 1539 "Taverner's" English edition was published. This very rare edition was followed by the "Great Bible" of the same year; by Crammer's editions, issued in 1541, in April, May, July, etc.; by Hester's edi-

is the most precious extant memorial of a nation which has ceased to exist. Only one living man can read its text, and that man an American.

The finest known copy of the Indian Bible brought \$580 at a London sale in 1888, and in 1901 was resold to a Brooklyn book collector for \$5000. The value of a copy, in ordinary condition, is about \$1500.

the Rev. Elihu Grant, associate professor of biblical literature, spoke at the vesper service on Sunday afternoon.

The members of the senior class during positions of employment for next year are now registering with the faculty committee of recommendations. The teachers' bureau was reorganized last March under this committee. The committee does not compete with established teachers' agencies, but merely aims to give reliable information concerning the qualifications of Smith graduates for positions. There were 171 registered with the committee between March and September, 1908, comprising 171 alumnae and 100 members of the class of 1908 out of a total class membership of 280. In the same period the committee received 133 calls for candidates. Of these 73 were from public schools, chiefly high schools; 41 from private schools, five from colleges, four for governesses, 20 for social workers and eight for secretaries. The committee made about 130 recommendations of alumnae, and about 215 recommendations of seniors.

As it takes about three of the new lamps to cover the space formerly lighted by one are lamp the total number of fixtures has been increased by about 200, but their results, it is claimed, will be far more satisfactory.

The old are lights being placed on high poles so that their rays might be far-reaching, were often shaded by trees, but this difficulty is overcome with the new lamp, as it is but 12 feet from the ground. The average endurance of the new lamps is from 1000 to 1500 hours and except in cases of breaks require no attention, whereas the old are lamps had to be cared for every 18 hours.

At present the Boston steamers run to Bath and there the freight and passengers are transferred to smaller boats for this town and surrounding resorts. Last year it was planned to put a direct steamer on the route between this town and Boston or else have this the first port of call and then go out around to Bath and thence up the Kennebec river to Bath, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, but the plans were altered. A petition has been forwarded to the lighthouse board for a bug light on Tumbler island at the eastern entrance to the inner harbor and this coupled with the light on the trumpet station at the light on at the extreme entrance to the outer harbor, the light on Burnt island and the light on Ram island will make this an easy port of call.

AUGUSTA, Me.—In the large number of acts amending and changing the sea and shore fisheries law introduced at the present Legislature, is one which provides that the carrying of the meat of short lobsters, or the having of short lobsters in possession, is illegal; also providing that shorts must be instantly released upon being taken from the traps.

Commissioner Donohue says some fishermen catch shorts, boil them, wrap them in paper packages in oil paper, pack these packages in a zinc-lined drum, suit case and take them to Portland where they sell them.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Besides temperance legislation to come before the 74th Maine Legislature, are these projects: The Hersey constitutional amendment conferring upon the governor the power to remove from office, on occasion, all executive officers; the Eaton constitutional amendment, limiting this power so that it applies only to sheriffs; the Hastings bill, calling for jail sentences in all liquor cases; the Staples bill to repeal the Sturgis law; and the Staples resolve providing for resubmission. Also, there are to come bills to abolish the liquor agency system and bills to reform the same, bills to amend the Sturgis law, bills to make one per cent beer intoxicating and much more.

It is said that when Judge Schofield allows the bill so that it is in form to go to the supreme court application will be made to the latter tribunal to have King released on a writ of habeas corpus and remain on bail until the case is determined.

Judge Schofield of the superior court has granted two weeks' further time for filing exceptions in the case of Cardenio F. King and King's attorneys have been so notified.

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POLAR DRIFT KEG FLOATS ITS WAY OVER ARCTIC SEA

Cask Set Loose North of Alaska Lost to the World Until Found on the Coast of Norway.

HITS NEW CURRENT

NEW YORK.—The following cable message appeared in the Sun of January 11: "Christiania, Jan. 10.—A letter from Soro Island, Finnmark, Norway, states that a buoy which came ashore there on Nov. 3, contained a letter stating that the buoy was launched at Cape Bathurst, British America, on July 24, 1900. The buoy seems to have drifted between Greenland and Spitzbergen to Norway, thus supporting Capt. Amundsen's theory on which he bases his future polar expedition, writes Henry G. Bryant of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia to the Sun. He continues: "The writer is convinced that this is drift cask 26, which was one of 35 such casks set adrift in the Arctic Sea north of Alaska during the years 1899-1901 with the object of securing data as to the direction and speed of the circumpolar currents."

At the suggestion of the undersigned and of George W. Melville, U. S. N., retired, this experiment was undertaken and carried out by the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. The strongly made spindle shaped casks were each numbered and contained messages in four languages requesting the finder to report to the home society or the nearest United States consul the time and place where each was recovered, with the name of finder, etc.

Through the efficient cooperation of the captains of steam whalers sailing from San Francisco and two officers of the United States revenue cutter Bear, these casks were distributed on the floe ice and the exact location where each one was launched was duly reported to the society. In the interval which has passed the recovery of three of these casks has been reported.

The successful drift of Cask No. 6 from a point west-northwest of Point Barrow, Alaska, where it was placed in 1899, over a 2500 mile course across the north polar area to the most northern point in Iceland—Cape Rauda Nupr—attracted wide attention at the time and did much to strengthen belief in the existence of the drift.

Subsequent to the receipt in Philadelphia of this much traveled message two other records were received from casks which had failed to enter the true central drift and gone ashore on points on the Siberian coast.

The cask referred to—No. 26—was launched by Capt. R. J. Cumiskey of the steam whaler Narwhal in latitude 71 degrees north, longitude 125 degrees 5 minutes west off Cape Bathurst, on July 24, 1900—as reported to the United States Hydrographic Bureau at Washington by Captain Cumiskey and by an official of that bureau forwarded to the society.

Although the exact course followed by cask No. 26 must remain largely a matter of conjecture, it is more than probable that its drift carried it northward past Prince Patrick island and Grant Land and thence around or across the polar area and eventually into the sea between Greenland and Spitzbergen—thus reaching the north Atlantic.

The drift cask experiment was undertaken to secure data to prove the existence of just such a current; and the safe arrival of another of the flotilla by the prescribed route is a source of satisfaction to those who have had faith in the existence of such a current.

WASHINGTON.—When the postal savings bank bill came up Monday afternoon in the Senate, Mr. Heyburn (Idaho), said that the plan presented was impracticable and spoke at length in opposition. Senator Cummins (Iowa) made inquiries regarding the proposed exemption of postal savings banks deposits from taxation. He denied the constitutional power of Congress to grant such exemption and said every state would have the right to tax their funds.

He announced that he would offer an amendment to eliminate that feature of the bill.

WASHINGTON.—The supreme court of the United States has decided in the favor of the Aetna National bank of Hartford, Conn., and the First National bank of Suffolk, Conn., in the long litigation between the banks and T. R. Converse, receiver of the Minnesota Thresher Mfg. Company, as to the legality of assessments against them, made under the Minnesota law relating to stockholders of insolvent corporations.

WASHINGTON.—Both houses of Congress have adopted the resolution for the use of the pension building for the inaugural ball. Only the President's signature is lacking to make the measure a law.

ADDIS-TO SHIPYARD.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport is building two factory buildings at the shipyard that it recently bought in Seaview avenue

DAY'S NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND

SEEK TO IMPROVE PAWTUCKET RIVER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An attempt is being made by Representative Adin B. Capron to have the federal government authorize the expenditure of the balance of a former harbor improvement appropriation, amounting to \$65,000, for the improvement and development of the harbor at Phillipsdale, just outside of Providence on the Pawtucket river.

A joint federal and state appropriation of \$200,000 was made to improve the river as far as Phillipsdale, and there will be approximately \$65,000 of this left over. Instead of returning this to the government the state desires to use it to continue the improvements along another line.

It is planned to construct a harbor basin in Phillipsdale, with suitable anchoring ground and a turning area for large ships.

TAUNTON AIMS TO BUILD CANAL

TAUNTON, Mass.—Taunton wants \$2,000,000 to improve the Taunton river and do work that will make the construction of a Boston, Taunton and Fall River canal much easier.

All the stove companies and the Stiles & Hart Brick Company favor a wider river. Several leading citizens want local Legislature representatives to give up charter revision work and look after the river which will greatly increase Taunton's shipping business.

The past few years have shown an increase of 85 per cent in the river shipping, which was due to a slight dredging of the river by a Boston company.

Taunton men favor inter-city work with Representative Greene of Fall River, who has introduced bills for improving Fall River harbor and part of the Taunton river.

BATES NOW LEADS BAY STATE CLUB

The Republican Club of Massachusetts has chosen ex-Gov. John L. Bates to head the organization in place of Joseph Walker of Brookline, now speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who was president of the club last year.

Weston K. Lewis of Swampscott was re-elected secretary and Arthur L. Devenis of Hamilton treasurer. It appeared by the report of Chairman Roger Wolcott of the election committee that a little weeding out was done last year, by which 324 members were dropped for non-payment of dues, which leaves the club with a membership of 1780. The treasurer's report read well with a balance on hand of \$5207.86.

One vice-president from each congressional district was elected at the meeting held Monday afternoon at the headquarters of the club on Milk street.

New England Briefs

LOWELL, Mass.—Fire Monday damaged Rugg block to the extent of \$20,000.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor Kent nominated Dr. Fred J. Ripley as member of the board of health.

SALMON FALLS, Me.—The grievances of the weavers here have been arbitrated and they returned to work this morning.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Mayor James Logan has accepted an invitation to give two lectures at Harvard in the school of commerce.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Opposition has developed in the board of aldermen over the proposed appropriation for the celebration of Gloucester day.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The government has begun condemnation proceedings in connection with the site which has been selected for the new postoffice.

LOWELL, Mass.—Fire in the three-story brick Rugg block in Merrimack street, this city, caused a loss of \$20,000 Monday night. The second floor is occupied as a Chinese restaurant. The guests escaped safely.

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GOOD GOVERNMENT WORK DESCRIBED IN ANNUAL REPORT

Every Man in Municipal Politics in Boston Listed and His Record Kept in Books of the Organization.

EFFICIENCY SHOWN

"Every man in municipal politics is upon the books of the Good Government Association of Boston. At a moment's notice the whole story of a man's public career is available," says the sixth annual report of the association made public today.

It goes on to say that "while every year adds a little to the labor of keeping this ledger up to date, every year adds to its usefulness. The mere fact of its existence keeps many undesirable names off the ballot. The public forgets after a time. But the ledger does not forget."

The cost of carriages used by the board of aldermen in 1902 was \$13,273, says the report. The cost in 1908 was \$3,778, a reduction of \$9,495, due to publicity given these expenditures by the association. The saving effected in this one item amounts to more than half the annual cost of maintaining the association, which for 1908 was \$15,530.44.

"The association has a ward committee in each of the 25 wards of the city. These committees serve as eyes and ears for the association, keeping it in touch with public opinion and local conditions throughout the city, and they do a large amount of practical political work."

"Over 300 men are engaged in this work, all of them giving their time without compensation of any kind. They do not constitute in any sense a party organization and are free to act and do act on their own initiative. On the other hand they have no authority to commit the association, and do not commit it, to any candidate or measure. They are independent, but affiliated local bodies."

"In several instances they have taken an active part in the election of the ward committees of the regular parties, and in two notable instances (wards 8 and 21) have purged the Republican ward committees of the machine control. In numerous cases they have brought forward candidates who have afterwards been recommended by the association and elected. All such candidates are investigated by the association in the same way and with the same thoroughness as are other candidates. The contribution of these committees to the cause of good government has been of great value."

"The whole work is under the immediate direction of a publication committee of 10 members, all of whom are now experts in the work. Under their direction about 150 volunteer investigators interview all candidates, beside many other persons from whom information about candidates may be had."

"These investigators are divided into groups. Each group has its captain, who is responsible for the work done in the district to which he is assigned. All information so gathered is verified and checked in every possible way before publication, and every candidate sees, or has an opportunity to see, all statements of fact concerning his public or personal record before it is published."

"The efficiency of this organization is well illustrated by the fact that we were able to send to press at 1 a. m. the complete biography of a candidate who had been substituted for the regular candidate at 5 p. m. on the preceding afternoon."

Domestic Briefs

WASHINGTON—The Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., has been consecrated bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Washington.

WASHINGTON—The President has nominated Henry L. West as commissioner of the District of Columbia for a second term.

WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary Oliver of the war department has approved of measures looking to greater militia efficiency.

WASHINGTON—The descendants of the signers of the declaration of independence have incorporated as the "Descendants of the Signers."

WASHINGTON—The supreme court has decided that a Chinaman whose deportation has been ordered is not entitled to a jury trial.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Eugene C. Dempsey has asked Governor Lilley to take the initiative in getting a conference to settle the haters' grievances.

NORFOLK—A Japanese naval steward, Namyo Berro, has asked to be naturalized under the clause which provides for it after four years' navy service.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Union Metallic Cartridge Company is about to begin operations on an eight-story brick and steel addition to its plant.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Placide Frigero and R. M. Sheffield, recently charged with race track betting, have been fined \$350 each and sentenced to serve seven months in prison.

WASHINGTON—The credentials of Jacob H. Gallinger, senator-elect from New Hampshire, and of Albert B. Cummins, senator-elect from Iowa, have been presented in the

MECHANICS HALL GETS MESSAGES

Wireless Stations at Motor Boat Show and Cambridge Sent New York Word of Sinking of the Republic.

The wireless telegraph station at Mechanics Hall, in charge of C. E. Russell of Cambridge, one of the exhibitors at the motor boat show, was one of the first stations hereabout, Mr. Russell says, to pick up the messages from the White Star liner Republic.

Mr. Russell says he received this message at Mechanics Hall Saturday evening: "The Baltic with passengers from both the Republic and Florida has left the scene of the wreck. Should arrive in New York Sunday."

A short time later Mr. Russell was informed that the New York wireless station was out of order. He immediately went to Cambridge, where he has a wireless station in a field near Riverbank court. There he received word Sunday night of the sinking of the liner and sent the report to New York. This, he claims, was the first word received there of the ship's foundering. The message ran thus: "There she goes, we've cut our hawser." This was sent by the operator on the Gresham to the operator on the Seneca. Mr. Russell also intercepted a report of Captain Perry of the Gresham which said: "Crew all safe aboard the Gresham."

The station at Mechanics Hall is crude in some respects, inasmuch as it has only about 50 feet of antenna, or aerial wire. Its coil, however, has a very wide range and the receiving apparatus is very delicate. The outfit of Mr. Russell's station in Cambridge and of the revenue cutter Gresham are identical, Mr. Russell says, which accounts to some degree for the ease with which he received the messages.

TEAMSTERS FINED UNDER NEW LAW

Thirty-one teamsters appeared in court this morning before Judge Sullivan, charged with violation of the new traffic regulations. Of these 27 were fined \$5 each, one of whom, Thomas McCarthy, appealed. Four cases were placed on file. The police have summonses for 60 more teamsters for Thursday.

In most of the 31 cases the charge was violating the regulation which prohibits standing in one place more than five minutes and for traveling in the wrong direction in one-way streets.

RAPID TRANSIT TO BE TALKED.

Boston's rapid transit situation will be discussed at the Boston City Club next Thursday evening. The speakers will be Prof. George F. Swain, George G. Crocker of the Boston transit commission and Henry C. Brine. George R. Nutter will preside.

BERLIN—Emperor William's 50th birthday on Wednesday, Jan. 27, will be celebrated by a gathering of all the federal princes of the German empire, with the exception only of Luitpold, Bavaria's octogenarian prince-regent, who will be represented by the heir-apparent, Prince Louis.

The program includes brilliant festivities which acquire a special significance as a sort of introduction to King Edward's visit scheduled for Feb. 7. Enthusiasm for the latter is not exactly running high, but the King will doubtless get a very creditable reception. There are, of course, a good many people who expect the visit to produce decisive results, for better or worse, on Anglo-German relations, but the general tendency is to regard it simply as a courtesy call in return for the imperial couple's visit to London, with no probable effect on "world politics."

Neither the Emperor's 50th birthday nor King Edward's visit are likely to be anything but court functions, despite the King's expressed desire to be given opportunity for informal conversation with the Berlin municipal authorities and others. The popular mood is not receptive at the present juncture; it is decidedly introspective. While the first impression of Prince Buelow's speech at the Prussian Diet seemed very good, a violent opposition has developed on the part of his conservative supporters, the right wing of his famous "bloc," to the legacy duties included in the government's scheme of financial reform.

The Conservative-Agrarian party is apparently determined to drop Prince Buelow rather than agree to the legacy duties. The socialists, too, are dissatisfied with Prince Buelow's way of treating the electoral reform question in his speech. They have announced street demonstrations in connection with their Prussian Diet; a lively debate is anticipated.

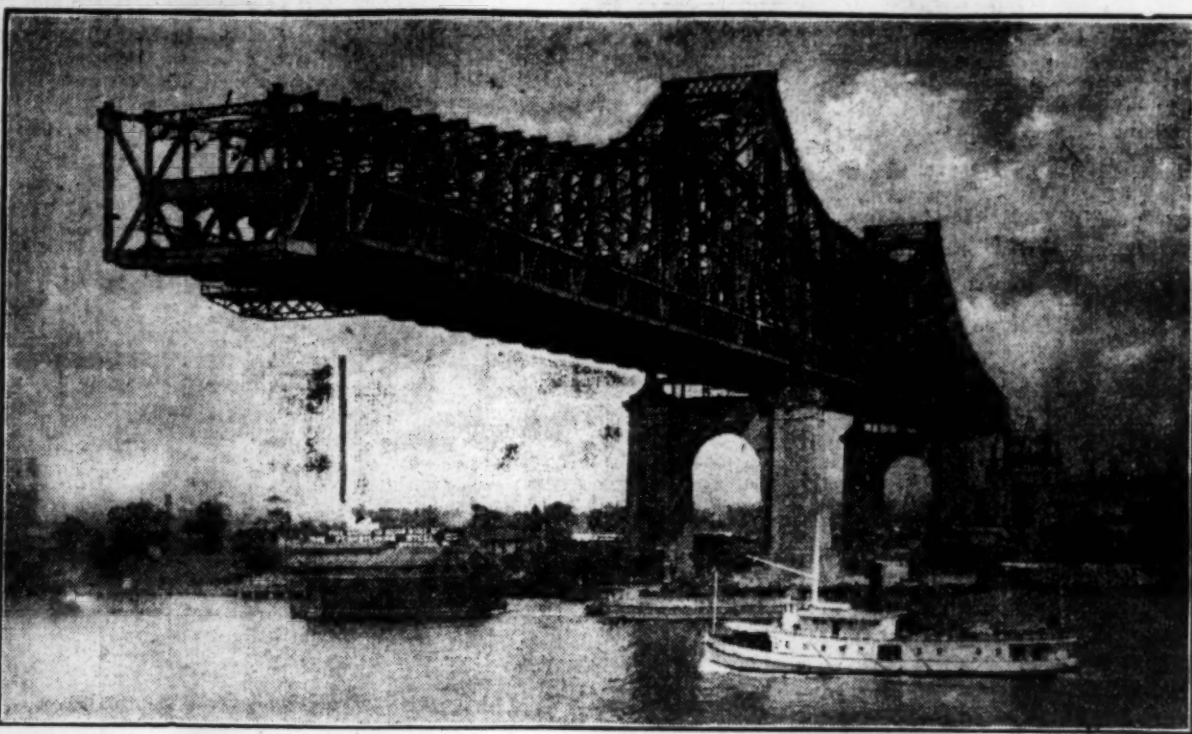
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SAILORS LOSE AT FOOTBALL.

NICE—An eleven composed of members of the sporting clubs of Cannes and Monaco beat the football team from the American battleships in a match played here Monday afternoon.

New York's First Big Cantilever Bridge



(Copyright by Adolph Whitman, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

NEW QUEENSBORO SPAN

Picture shows massive steel viaduct which replaces the Blackwell's Island bridge and is one of the greatest pieces of modern structural engineering.

When Planned Work Is Completed the City Will Be Connected by a Series of Five Mighty Suspensions.

USED BY MILLIONS

WHEN all the bridge structures at present under way are completed and officially accepted, Greater New York will have a series of five long-span bridges connecting the two halves of the city, Manhattan and Long islands. These great spiders' webs of steel on which city streets and railroads are hung in mid air, and across which millions of people pass daily, are truly modern wonders of the world.

When Colonel Roebeling first broached his proposition for spanning the East river with a wire cable suspension bridge under which the biggest ships could sail, the project was looked upon as bound to result in nothing more substantial than a dream fabric. The longest bridges then were of less than 1000-foot span.

The main span of the Brooklyn structures is 1305 feet. The span between

Facts About the Bridges In Greater New York City

Brooklyn Bridge—Wire cable, 1305 feet main span, shore spans 930 feet; height of towers 272 feet above river; cable diameter 15½ inches; built quarter of a century ago. Total length 7800 feet. Cost \$21,000,000.

Manhattan Bridge—Wire cable suspension type, main span 1470 feet, shore spans 725 feet; height of towers 322 feet above river; total weight 42,000 tons; contains 25,000 miles of single wire; cable diameter 21½ inches; probably will be opened in 1910 or 1911. Largest suspension bridge in existence. Total length 6854 feet. Estimated cost \$16,000,000.

Williamsburg Bridge—Wire cable, main span 1600 feet, shore spans 500½ feet; height of towers 335 feet above river; cable diameter 18½ inches; completed within the past 10 years. Cost \$22,000,000. Total length 7275 feet.

Queensborough Cantilever Bridge—Formerly known as Blackwell's Island Bridge—Two anchor spans, 469 and 450 feet, two channel spans 1182 and 984 feet, island span 630 feet; total length, including approaches, 8600 feet; total weight 52,000 tons.

Railroad Bridge—1000-foot steel arch, to carry four-track railroad across East river; to be built.

two towers, which rise 272 feet above the river on either side, was 1305 feet. The foundations for these masses of masonry were furnished by sinking two great caissons of timber until they rested securely on the rock bottom underlying

the mud and sand of the river. The massive masonry anchorages for making fast the ends of the huge cables were located 930 feet inshore from the towers. It was planned originally to use iron wire cables, but before the time arrived for stretching the cables the manufacture of steel had been cheapened so that it was possible to use steel wire without advancing the cost materially, thus making the structure far stronger without additional weight.

Under the stress of traffic in the past few years some comparative weaknesses of the floor structure have been ascertained, and while a reconstruction and stiffening of this essential part will have to be undertaken, the bridge as a whole is reported by experts to be in good enough condition to warrant the supposition that, with frequent inspection and safeguarding against rust and decay, it can be made to last centuries. At the present time it has seen but about a quarter of a century of usefulness.

Another wire cable bridge was built by the city of New York very near the close of the 19th century. This was from Delancey street, Manhattan, to Broadway, Brooklyn. The main span of this, from tower to tower, is 1600 feet, the shore spans, from tower to anchorage, 506½ feet, and the towers rise 335 feet above the river. The bridge floor is 120

feet in width against the 80 feet of the original Brooklyn bridge.

This structure is slightly different in detail from the original, more recent discoveries in bridge engineering having been availed of to make it a thoroughly modern piece of work. The steel of the cables is of unusually high tensile strength. The weight of the shore spans is all carried by the towers, thus relieving the cable which sustains the central span. The Williamsburg bridge, including approaches and the real estate acquired, cost \$22,000,000.

Manhattan bridge is located only about a quarter of a mile to the east of Brooklyn bridge, and will be finished and opened to traffic probably this year or next. It was designed for a stiffened chain cable structure, but the chain system was given up for wire cables. When completed this will be the largest suspension bridge in the world, in point of carrying capacity. It will carry eight railroad and surface tracks and the roadways will be arranged in two decks. Its cables are a little over 21 inches in diameter, compared with the Williamsburg structure's 18 and the old Brooklyn bridge's 15 inches. The main span is 1470 feet, the shore spans 725 feet, the towers are 322 feet high and the total weight when finished will be 42,000 tons. The entire length of cables comprises 23,000 miles of single wire. The cables will weigh 8600 tons.

Bridging the East river both ways from Blackwell's island stands the recently completed Queensborough cantilever bridge, formerly called Blackwell's island bridge. This has been the target of much criticism by engineers and technical publications. It is enormously heavy, the whole mass from abutment to abutment of the cantilevers weighing 32,000 tons. It was planned to carry a congested live load of 12,000 pounds per lineal foot. A change of administration put on two additional elevated tracks, making the congested load 16,000 pounds. One consulting engineer has recommended removing two elevated tracks from the Queensborough structure, while another would remove all elevated tracks. Starting from the Manhattan side there is an anchor span of 469 feet, then a channel span 1182 feet long, bridging the river to Blackwell's island. This island is crossed by an island span of 630 feet, and the channel to the Long Island side is bridged by a span of 984 feet, the structure terminating in a 450-foot anchor span. The entire length, including approaches, is 8600 feet. This bridge probably will be opened some time during the present year.

In addition to these four city bridges, plans have been drawn for a great 1000-foot steel arch bridge on which a four-track railroad will cross the East river, connecting the New Haven railroad system with the Pennsylvania railroad tracks on Long Island.

MERGER QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION IN STATE SENATE

Order Asks Attorney-General for Information on Right of the Boston & Maine Railroad to Consolidate.

NEW HAVEN ALSO

In the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon consideration of an order asking further information from the attorney-general regarding the legality of the action of the Boston & Maine railroad or any other railroad in consolidating with a railroad in another state, was begun.

The main question asked of the attorney-general in the bill is:

If such a motion is not made or not self to the forfeiture of its charter by reason of the provision of the general railroad and railway law of Massachusetts, which forbids such a corporation to extend its line without the authority of the General Court.

The order of Representative White of Brookline, introduced in the House Monday, does not have to go to the Senate and is being held today by the House clerk to give any member an opportunity to move to reconsider the action in adopting it.

If such a motion is not made or not carried the order will be forwarded to the New Haven Company this afternoon with a request for an immediate reply.

Vassar College Notes

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—"The Road to Yesterday" will be presented in Phil Hall by the Philalethean Society of Vassar on Feb. 27.

"The Fair Maid of the West" was given Jan. 23 in Phil Hall in the Elizabethan style to the seniors.

Class meetings have just been held by all the classes for nomination and election of class officers for the second semester.

Semester examinations come from Jan. 25-29. The second semester begins Feb. 1. The Consumers' League met recently and the subject was "The Consumers' League and Retail Conditions."

William H. Chase of New York City spoke in Assembly Hall on "Whistler—the Man and His Art," Jan. 22.

Mr. Chase is one of the chief painters of America and a delightful speaker. On account of his intimate acquaintance and relations with Whistler, his lecture was full of interesting anecdotes which revealed Whistler's character and habits as they were seen daily by Mr. Chase.

Jan. 20, a meeting of "Qui Vive" was held at which new officers were elected. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, That Philalethean Chapters Be Abolished." This society was organized in 1882 and membership is confined to the even classes. Initiation takes place in the spring of the sophomore year.

The aim of the society is to create through systematic and intelligent discussion of topics of current importance a widespread interest in the great social and educational questions of the day. There are two debates a semester, which are open to the entire college.

RECEIVERS WIN TRACTION SUIT

NEW YORK—Judge Ward in the United States circuit court handed down the special findings in the suit brought by Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, receivers of the New York City Railway Company, formerly known as the Interborough Street Railway Company, against the Metropolitan Securities Company.

Judge Ward finds and directs that the plaintiffs are entitled to \$4,564,000 and interest at 6 per cent per annum, of which \$1,345,734 is for the period from Oct. 18, 1907, and \$3,718,245 is from March 8, 1908, together with the cost of the action.

U. S. PROTECTS RUSSIAN REFUGEE.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Root refused today to grant the request of the Russian government for the extradition of Christian Rudowitz, on the ground that the evidence in the case shows that the offense is a political one.

LAST WEEK

Neckwear

Handkerchiefs

Scarves

Sleeve Links

Stain Removers

Sweaters, Caps

Umbrellas

Fancy Vests

Many Lines Less Than Half Price

Washington and Summer Streets, Boston, U. S. A.

NEWS OF THE DAY FROM FOREIGN LANDS

BERLIN'S INTEREST SMALL IN COMING VISIT OF ROYALTY

Federal Honor to Emperor on Birthday Will Be Prelude to Edward's Reception, But People Are Now Moody.

BERLIN—Emperor William's 50th birthday on Wednesday, Jan. 27, will be celebrated by a gathering of all the federal princes of the German empire, with the exception only of Luitpold, Bavaria's octogenarian prince-regent, who will be represented by the heir-apparent, Prince Louis.

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Foreign Briefs

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has announced that it will electrify its system through the mountains of the West.

BERLIN—John Sargent, the American portrait painter, has won the decoration of the order Pour la Merite, conferred upon him by the Kaiser.

LONDON—Mrs. Rachel Freese Greene, the American soprano, gave a pleasing interpretation of Eva in "Die Meistersinger" at Covent Garden, Monday night.

PARIS—Delegates from 35 countries, including the United States, have voted to establish a permanent international refrigeration association. The movement is an outgrowth of the refrigeration congress in this city last October.

HAVANA—Governor Magoon has signed a decree which authorizes the incoming President of Cuba to issue bonds amounting to \$16,500,000, to be applied to the payment of the contracts for the waterworks construction at Cienfuegos and paving and sewerage of Havana.

COLLEGE BIRTH A GREAT EVENT

LONDON—Arrangements are being made with a view to celebrating next year the 400th anniversary of Brasenose College, Oxford.

While, of course, Brasenose Hall, the predecessor of the college, existed as far back as the 13th century, its conversion into the college dates from 1508 to 1512, the former year being that in which the site was granted to the college founders and the latter the year in which the principal of the hall became the first principal of the college.

The foundation stone of the college was laid in June 1, 1509, and next July almost exactly 400 years later, the foundation stone of new buildings for the college will be laid.

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INDIAN RAILWAYS TO GET COAL FROM MINES IN AFRICA

Find It Cheaper to Import Fuel Than Dig It and It Utilizes Rolling Stock Returning From the Coast.

BOMBAY, India—Negotiations are pending between the various Indian railways and some of the largest coal exporting concerns of Natal and the Transvaal, for the importation of South African coal on a large scale. Numerous visits of experts have already been exchanged with that object. It is confidently expected that the project will not only result in marked improvements to Indian traffic, but that besides stimulating South African coal mining it will greatly increase imports from India.

India possesses very extensive coal fields, yet she finds it profitable to import fuel in large quantities. The reason is that coal suitable for railway work is found in sufficient quantities only in Bengal, on the eastern side of India, a distance of over 700 miles by rail from Bombay and Karachi, both situated on the western side.

Bombay is the import station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, as well as of the Great Indian and Peninsular railway, while Karachi is that of the North Western Railway, and these three railways carry the bulk of the export traffic from the Punjab and other up-country regions.

This traffic, consisting mainly in wheat, cotton and seeds, is the principal item in the railways' revenue, and is all in one direction. The coal necessary for this enormous trade has also to be brought in the same direction owing to the situation of the Bengal collieries, with the result that the carrying capacity of these railways is very unevenly taxed.

It is evident that the traffic would be much better balanced and more profitably worked if the coal could be carried the other way, thus utilizing the empty rolling stock.

Small consignments of South African coal have been tried here from time to time, but the quality was far from uniform and no traffic developed. It is evident, however, that this time both the railways and the coal people are in earnest.

Foreign Briefs

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian admiralty has instituted a competition, open to foreigners, for plans for battleships of the Dreadnought type. These ships may be built abroad.

TURIN, Italy—The Duke of the Abruzzi has left for Rome, where he will have an audience with King Victor Emmanuel to discuss his projected expedition to the Himalayas.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The post of grand rabbin of Turkey, which has been vacant for 45 years, has been filled by the election of Hain Nahum, at present grand rabbin of Constantinople.

MEXICO CITY—The national government has contributed \$50,000 for a monument to J. Garcia, a locomotive engineer, who hooked his engine to a burning car of dynamite and pulled it out of town.

MARSEILLES—Fleet Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan has succeeded in purchasing 500 tons of provisions for the American battleship fleet to replace those lost by the sinking of the liner Republic.

JAPAN IS READY TO REDUCE FORCES

TOKIO—Premier Katsura, Foreign Minister Komura and War Minister Terauchi answered in the Diet Monday questions regarding reduction in armaments and foreign policy. All said Japan's relations with the powers of the world are so improved that the proposed reductions are warranted.

Premier Katsura said that in such matters the Japanese government will always be guided by world conditions, coupled with the country's economic conditions.

BRITISH CABINET HID FROM PUBLIC

LONDON—The ministers went to the cabinet chamber today in closed carriages and when the last had arrived Downing street was closed at both ends, no one being allowed to pass unless on urgent government business.

Thousands of unemployed thronged the streets. Many speeches were delivered and several arrests were made.

SQUADRON IS DELAYED.

ALGIERS—The American squadron has received instructions to postpone its departure for Negro Bay until Saturday.

AUSTRIA MUST PAY, SAY YOUNG TURKS, REVIVING BOYCOTT

Climax Between Grand Vizier and New Party Results in Rupture of Former Pact—Dozen Millions Lost.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Young Turk agitation against the pact with Austria as negotiated by the grand vizier has reached its climax by the declaration of the boycott committee that the boycott against Austria would be continued until Austria had lost a sum equal to the indemnity for Bosnia and Herzegovina, viz., \$12,500,000.

The statement was made to Kiamil Pasha direct; it is based on the claim that the compensation is altogether inadequate and that to ratify the agreement would mean national dishonor.

A number of interpellations on the subject of the agreement have been announced in Parliament and the debate is expected to be a stormy one. Once more the relations between the grand vizier and the Young Turk committee are the issue of the day and it is thought that this time matters will come to a head, the question of the pact being merely a convenient occasion therefor.

That they can continue the boycott at liberty in the face of all government orders, the Young Turks have proved to their own and others' satisfaction. This is due, in large measure, to the Kurdish nationality of the majority of the hamals, or carriers, at the docks and railways. As long as there were large quantities of Austrian goods in stock, the boycott concerned the merchants and the public, but now that it is a question of preventing the entry of Austrian goods the responsibility rests mainly with the hamal, who of course is not an expert at distinguishing Austrian from, say German or Swiss goods, and very frequently rejects all three indiscriminately.

The Germans, above all, are getting daily more anxious owing to the spread of the boycott from Austrian to German goods and protests are multiplying.

The duel between the Young Turk committee and the grand vizier is more and more realized as the dominant factor in Turkey's domestic and foreign politics.

GERMAN COLONIES TO FURNISH MOTHER COUNTRY'S COTTON

Secretary Dernburg Says the Project Will Soon Be Realized, While Hemp and Diamonds Are Valuable.

A STRONG OFFICIAL

DRESDEN, Germany—"The time is fast approaching when Germany will get her entire supply of cotton from her own colonies." So says Colonial Secretary Dernburg, who recently returned from his second trip of inspection of the African colonies.

In the course of a lecture on the prospects of German southwest and east Africa, given by Dernburg here in the presence of the King of Saxony, the secretary spoke optimistically of the possibilities of the colonies. Next to cotton, he mentioned sisal hemp, whose quality has been found fully equal to Manila hemp, so that the German navy has decided to substitute it for the latter.

The recent discovery of diamonds in southwest Africa, which is making such a stir in Germany, caused the secretary to take special precautions for the exclusion of foreign capital in the development of the mines. The latter are financed by a number of large German banks, the negotiations having been personally conducted by the colonial secretary.

Von Dernburg's policy concerning the natives of the German colonies is not universally approved, in fact, it is much opposed by a number of merchants having large colonial interests, but the secretary has made a close study of British colonial policy, and he is the man to carry out his own plans without allowing much interference. Since his appointment he has driven red tape out of the colonial office and given it a thoroughly up-to-date business management. Von Dernburg's optimism, so frequently ridiculed by the press, marks him as a strong man today in the German Empire, where that quality has become so rare.

CANADA TORIES LOSE PAPER COUP

MONTREAL—The Conservatives have once more allowed La Presse newspaper to slip from their grasp. A very large block of stock of La Presse, which has been in the market for some time past, and carrying with it the political control of the paper, has been allowed to drop into the hands of people friendly to the federal government.

For weeks it has been known that the Conservative members for this province have been moving heaven and earth to get hold of La Presse. R. L. Borden, being appealed to, replied, however, that this was no work for a party leader. Then Mr. Osler, M. P., of Toronto, was appealed to.

It was represented to the Toronto financier that in other times when The Mail went back on Sir John Macdonald, and knifed the party generally, the then chieftain did not think it beneath his dignity to come down to the Windsor hotel and ask for funds to start The Empire, and within 48 hours a quarter of a million was subscribed here in Montreal. Mr. Osler left town and nothing was done, and while the Conservatives were still discussing ways and means a big corporation stepped in and secured the French daily for the government.

AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE. "The Circus Girl."
COLONIAL. "Little Nemo."
GLOBE. "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."
HOLLIS STREET. "The Devil."
MAJESTIC. "Marcelle."
The Sicilian Players.
PARK. "The New Lady Bantock."
TREMONT. "Follies of 1908."
BOSTON. Variety.
KEITH'S. Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY.
Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Violin recital, Richard Czerwonky.

THURSDAY.
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

FRIDAY.
Steinert Hall, 8:45 p. m.—Sonata recital for violin and piano, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Emilio de Gogorza.

SATURDAY.
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

SUNDAY.
Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Fourth Sunday Chamber concert, The Czerwonky String Quartet and Cecil Fanning, baritone.

News of the Playhouses

"THE DAWN OF A TOMORROW."

NEW YORK—Miss Eleanor Robson appeared last night at the Lyceum Theater in the first New York performance of "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," a play made by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett from her story of the same name. The cast:

"Glad"..... Miss Eleanor Robson
Sir Oliver Holt..... Mr. Fuller Mellich
Mr. Oliver Holt..... Mr. Aubrey Bonicault
Sir Rowland Burford..... Mr. Fred W. Sidney
Dr. Heath..... Mr. George Farrow
Dr. Satterley..... Mr. Wallace Erskine
Lord Tommy..... Mr. Alan Pollock
Dandy..... Mr. Henry Stanford
The Thief..... Mr. Roy Fairchild
Barney..... Mr. Claude Brooke
Jem..... Mr. Arthur Barry
The But..... Mr. Walter Dickinson
The Kid..... Mr. Frank Daniels, Jr.
Redell..... Mr. Ernest C. Joy
Powell..... Mr. Ernest H. Wallace
Inspector Barnes..... Mr. Henry Forest
Inspector Murray..... Mr. Lionel Hogarth
First Policeman..... Mr. James B. Murray
Second Policeman..... Mr. Charles Dowd
Polly..... Miss Caroline Kenyon
Feather..... Miss Carrie Morrill
Bibi..... Miss Ada Dwyer
Mimi..... Miss Marion Shelby
Madame De Lorraine..... Miss Susanne Lee

This play tells the story of Sir Oliver Holt, a rich Londoner whom the doctors said cannot live. He determines not to wait for death but to go to meet it in some corner of the slums, disguised as a waif of the streets.

In the slums he meets Glad (short for Gladys), a fiery haired, vivacious street girl incorrigibly virtuous and vitally hopeful, who involves him in an effort to save her lover who is wrongfully accused of murder. She preaches to him her doctrine of "arstin' an' arstin' an' arstin'," and "makes him think of something else," to the end that her lover is not only saved but Sir Oliver is restored to serenity of mind, at all events, and presumably to health.

The play interested the large audience present exceedingly, and there is every indication that it will enjoy a long run. The press was wholly favorable in their notices of the play and the players.

The Herald said:
"If you have doubts and are subject to depression you will be able to pick up a few crumbs of comfort from the other side of the footlights when you see 'The Dawn of a Tomorrow.' The moral is that there is always a tomorrow, and that it is worth living for. Miss Robson was Glad and she was deserving of her name. She was charming. Her acting had a delightful frankness about it that no one could deny, and she looked as pretty as a picture, even though she was playing the part of a waif from London's East End."

The Sun said:
The play's the thing. In this case it is decidedly worth while. It interests and it leaves a good taste in the mouth.



MISS ELEANOR ROBSON
As Glad in "The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

Several of its people have very real moments, and between playlight and actress the character of Glad is built into a thing of life and strength.

The play is strongly significant of the intellectual drift of the times. It makes one more in the series of dramas recently seen by this public that take account of the things that are not material, that cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents or totalled in double entry.

She had some excellent assistance from several members of the cast, notably from Aubrey Bonicault as the objectionable man of the world, Henry Stanford as the cockney youth who had never "had a chanst," Ernest H. Wallace as a conventionally faithful old butler, Ada Dwyer as a cockney woman whose "marriage lines" was as straight as Queen Alexandra's, and who had a husband "wot knocked her abah! reglar." Fuller Mellich as the gentleman who was made over played excellently at times and at other times not so excellently.

The mounting of the three acts was excellent and there was a representation of a London fog that for a few moments was realistic in the extreme. The piece was received with the closest attention, and there were many curtain calls, in response to which Miss Robson made a little speech of thanks and Mrs. Burnett bowed hers from a box.

MISS FANNIE WARD.
Who is now appearing at the Park Theater, Boston, in "The New Lady Bantock."

Many think of Miss Ward as an English actress, because of the fact that most of her success has been gained upon the other side of the Atlantic. Such is not the case, however. She is an American, a native of St. Louis. She was well known as Fannie Buchanan before her stage career began. Miss Ward is the niece of Henry Buchanan, principal owner of real estate in the town of Hickman, Ky., and the daughter of John Buchanan, a well-known figure in real estate circles in St. Louis before his retirement from business some years ago.

Early in life she had a leaning toward the stage. Her first engagement was in "The Charity Ball," with Herbert Kelsey and Miss Edie Shannon. After a season in musical comedy she went to London and appeared in several leading roles at the Gaiety Theater and Drury Lane.

"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."

George M. Cohan's popular play—"most popular play"—was presented at the Globe Theater Monday night by a good company, the principal members of which were as follows:

Mary Jane Wilkins..... Frances Gordon
Florine Dean..... Elizabeth Drew
Mrs. Purdy..... Mary E. Conard
Mrs. Bennett..... Susan Chisnell
Kid Burns..... Scott Welsh
James Blake..... James A. Havett
Daniel Cronin..... James H. Manning
Andy Gray..... Harry Gwynette

The large audience followed the simple plot with all the evident enjoyment that has characterized the reception of this play wherever it has been presented.

The part of Kid Burns was formerly played by Victor Moore. He has a very able successor in Scott Welsh, who succeeded in extracting every possible bit of fun out of the part, and his work in the sentimental passages was wholly satisfactory.

Miss Frances Gordon is the Mary Jane Jenkins. She played her bright part to the entire satisfaction of the audience, and her rendition of her several songs deserved the accolades they received. "So Long Mary" is as pleasing as ever.

All the other parts were well cast, and each player does well what he has to do, whether or not the character he has to play has the sympathy of the audience.

The play is here for this week only.

PLAYS NOW HERE.

"The New Lady Bantock," an amusing piece by Jerome K. Jerome, is to be seen only this week at the Park Theater. Miss Fannie Ward has proved herself to be possessed of as much comic power as her play. Besides that, she appears in four gowns that are, in the opinion of many people, enough in themselves to make the play worth seeing. The play is excellently acted in all its parts. Especially conspicuous in the cast is Charles Cartwright in a really great piece of acting as a solemn English butler, who lives only to do his duty.

Two weeks is altogether too short a stay for such an unusually good opera as "Marcelle," the joint work of Pixley and Luder, sung and acted delightfully by the chief player, Miss Louise Gunning and a good supporting cast. Among the latter are Jess Dandy, well remembered as the comical Prince of Pilsen; Frank Rushworth, Lawrence Wheat, Henry Norman, Herbert Hawthorne, George Boniface, Jr., Miss Edith Girvan and Miss Nettie Black. The engagement ends next Saturday.

When Mr. Craig was preparing to put on "The Circus Girl" at the Castle Square Theater he said that he hoped the public would like the performance so well that he could keep it on two weeks. That the public did like the play may be seen from the fact that it is now in the fifth week of its run, and the end is not yet in sight. Mr. Craig announces that "Old Heidelberg" will be performed at his house at the end of the present run of "The Circus Girl."

The Sicilian players have succeeded in arousing sufficient interest to justify the management of the Majestic Theater in retaining them for another week. Monday afternoon the company repeated its stirring performance of "Pecatrice." This afternoon "Seneiuri" is being performed. Thursday afternoon will

She then took the principal role in "A Night Out," which enjoyed an extended engagement of 18 months at the Vaudeville Theater.

Later Miss Ward left the stage for three years and retired to private life in her summer home in Chalfont St. Giles. She returned to Drury Lane under the management of Arthur Collins, in the leading part in "Who's Who," and eventually in "A Marriage of Reason," "The Three of Us," "In the Bishop's Carriage," "The Climbers" and her present play, "The New Lady Bantock."

Miss Ward's success in "The New Lady Bantock" has so gratified her management that it is said that there is a probability that she will remain permanently in this country, playing leading roles in plays similar to her present vehicle.

come "Bufere," another of the peasant tragedies that compose practically the whole repertoire of these players. Friday afternoon, the last of their engagement, according to present plans, they will present a double bill consisting of "Carbonari" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," the original from which Mascagni made his opera of the same name.

VAUDEVILLE.

KEITH'S—McIntyre and Heath in a classic black face farce, "The Georgia Minstrels"; Claud and Fanny Usier in a sketch; a comedy sketch called "Kountry Kids." Mr. Hymack, chameleon comedian; John McCloskey, tenor; Jimmie Lucas, entertainer; Wilbur Mack and company in a sketch, the Wheelers, the Brothers Damm, Du Ball Brothers, moving pictures.

ORPHEUM—The French pantomimist, Severin, assisted by a company of 40; Miss Daisy Harcourt, comedienne; R. G. Knowles, comedian; Windsor McKay, artist; Miss May Ward and company, Miss May Dwyer and company, Grant and Vivian, Seymour and Hill, Evans and Evans, Robin, aerial Slaws, musical Simpsons, moving pictures.

INTERESTING PLAYS ON TOUR.

The sections correspond to the government divisions of time. This list will be varied each week.

PACIFIC—"Rip Van Winkle," "Brewer's Millions," "Strong Heart," E. H. Sothern in repertoire.

WESTERN—"The Great Divide," "The Servant in the House," "The Thief," Robert Mantell in repertoire.

CENTRAL—"The Round Up," "The Message from Mars," "The Virginian," James K. Hackett in repertoire.

EASTERN—"The Man on the Box," "The Road to Yesterday," "In Old Kentucky," "The Old Homestead," Madame Nazimova in repertoire.

COMING PLAYS.

Miss Billie Burke will appear at the Hollis Street Theater next Monday evening in "Love Watches," an amusing light comedy from the French, which she has been playing in New York all winter. She will be remembered as the leading woman last year with John Drew in "My Wife." Such was her success in that play that she was promoted to the position of star at the beginning of this, her second season in America.

Miss Hattie Williams will reappear at the Park Theater next Monday evening in "Fluffy Ruffles," a musical farce by John J. McNally, founded upon the underlying idea of a series of cartoons now running in a circuit of newspapers. Report has it that the scenery and costumes are very handsome, that the tunes are pretty and that Miss Williams is as pleasing as she was last year in "The Little Cherub," which holds out very pleasing promise indeed.

De Wolf Hopper comes to the Majestic Theater next Monday evening in "The Pied Piper," a quaint musical play which offers a possible solution of the question as to what happened after the Pied Piper had paid his memorable visit to Hamelin. The piece is said to afford Mr. Hopper numerous opportunities for

CHINESE ENVOY'S MISSION POINTS TO FUTURE RESULTS

Overthrow of Yuan Shih-Kai May Postpone Completion of the Plans for Exploiting Manchuria.

AMERICA AS BUFFER

WASHINGTON—Although considerably abbreviated by the recent cabinet crisis in Pekin, Special Envoy Tang Shao Yi's mission to the United States has been productive of very significant results as regards the future relations of China and this country.

One of the reputed objects of his mission was the awakening of American generally to an interest in conditions in Manchuria. This is not a new project. It presented itself to the Emperor of Korea some years ago, as a measure of practical statesmanship, to get American capital invested in Manchuria, by virtue of which investments Manchuria was to become a buffer state between Korea and any foreign nations which might attempt to impinge on Korea through Manchuria. This attempt on the part of the Korean ruler, which was eventually blocked by international objections, which caused it to be disapproved by the American government, was so far successful at the outset that powerful personal influence of high officials of the federal government was brought to bear and capitalists stood ready to purchase important concessions which the Korean government would have parted with willingly.

These concessions, which included vast timber and mining "terests," would have made American influence supreme in the hermit kingdom. Korea was ready to grant privileges worth many millions of dollars annually, for the sake of a commercial alliance with a disinterested country, which would remove the kingdom from the danger of Chinese, Russian or Japanese exploitation.

The situation is changed now and it is China that would be the beneficiary of American vested interests in Manchuria, for while Manchuria is nominally a Chinese province today, it is as much a battleground for Japanese and Muscovite as it was in 1904 and 1905. The difference is that the warfare today is for commercial, not military supremacy, but it is not one whit less intense.

Grand Comptroller Yuan Shih-kai, although a Chinese, was extremely jealous of Russian or Japanese encroachment in Manchuria, the ancient home of the Manchu rulers of China. It seems highly probable, therefore, that he, the patron of Tang Shao Yi, and the instigator of his trip abroad, should have favored a scheme by which American interests could be made a buffer between China's frontier and too enterprising neighbors.

Whatever progress may have been made during Envoy Tang's visit here, the matter will probably have to stand for a time uncompleted, owing to the overthrow of Yuan. The disposition of the new federal administration toward Chinese affairs and the upbuilding of the Orient is well known, and the diplomatic mills, while they grind slowly, grind with exceeding thoroughness.

his well-known abilities as a funmaker in his own peculiar fashion. He will be here for only two weeks, "The Witching Hour," with John Mason, begins an engagement on Feb. 15.

Victor Moore appears at the Tremont Theater, Boston, next Monday evening in "The Talk of New York," a musical play by George M. Cohan. The principal character in the play is the same that appears in Mr. Cohan's earlier and very successful "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," which is being played this week at the Globe Theater. It was Mr. Moore's success in the earlier play that led the author to write "The Talk of New York." The play had a long run in New York last season. It will stay but two weeks.

NEW YORK RUNS.

Following are the names of plays now enjoying long runs in New York and the number of their performances up to Jan. 23:

William Hodge in "The Man from Home," 189 times at the Astor Theater.
Miss Blanche Bates in "The Fighting Hope," 143 times at the Belasco Theater.
"A Gentleman from Mississippi," 139 times at the Bijou Theater.
William Gillette in "Samson," 103 times at the Criterion Theater.
"The Traveling Salesman," 104 times at the Gaiety Theater.
William Collier in "The Patriot," 75 times at the Garrick Theater.
Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Lady Frederick," 60 times at the Hudson Theater.
Miss Billie Burke in "Love Watches," 173 times at the Lyceum Theater.
Miss Marie Cahill in "The Boys and Betty," 90 times at Wallack's Theater.
Mrs. Fiske in "Salvation Nell," 65 times at the Hackett Theater.

CHICAGO OPENINGS.

"The Man of the Hour," with Cyril Scott, Feb. 1 at McVicker's Theater.
Mrs. Fiske in "Salvation Nell," Feb. 15 at the Grand Opera House.
"The Renegade," with William Farnum, Jan. 31, at the Studebaker Theater.
"The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill, reached its 100th performance on Jan. 23.

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At 25.00 Each	28 Suits, formerly \$37.50, then offered at \$27.50.....
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Singers, Recitals and Concerts

THE MENDELSSOHN.

"SHE always liked a household of people" is the whole story of Mendelssohn's sister, Fanny. She is often referred to by polite biographers as the talented Fanny, and talented she was; for she played the piano, sang alto in a chorus and composed songs. Yet though she could do these things and could give opinions and criticisms that helped her brother in composing his "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, her gifts as a musician were accidental; her real power was in making her own and her brother's friends look upon the musical Sundays in their father's house, and upon her own musical receptions in Berlin after her marriage, as the greatest of events. The woman who could give Heine a witty retort which made his criticism of a brother poet seem inane, had more important matters to think of than piano playing or music writing.

It is idle to talk of Fanny Hensel as an example of the inefficiency of women as composers. She practiced composition more for the insight it gave her into the friends whom her brother's talent drew about her than for making a place for herself in the music dictionaries. She always had that household of people to prepare for; they and not music were her life.

The question whether Mendelssohn was a great writer of oratorio, though debated by some critics, does not agitate the popular mind. His "Elijah," like Handel's "Messiah," triumphs over the years; and critics who would like to turn the public taste in new directions cannot break its popularity. The question of Mendelssohn's symphonies is no longer debated; they are falling back into the list of worthies which are brought on the concert platform only occasionally and for old time's sake.

REAL PROSPERITY HERE NOW
S. J. ELDER TELLS BANKERS

Boston Lawyer's Optimistic View of Conditions in U. S. Reflected in Speeches of J. P. Morgan and Other Noted Men at Annual Banquet of Financiers.

NEW YORK—Samuel J. Elder of Boston sounded an encouraging note on the renewal of prosperity in the United States at the annual banquet of the bankers of the city of New York Monday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mayor McClellan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Congressman Vreeland and Martin W. Littleton were among the other guests and speakers.

After responding to a flattering introduction Mr. Elder said:

"I had asked to have a subject assigned me and wanted to speak on 'Prosperity,' but they said they couldn't give me any subject, leastwise that. They were afraid that I wouldn't know what to do with it and would get to playing with it and perhaps break it or lose it, and they couldn't get along without it just now.

"Some of the boys in the old war were roused to ford the river. Down to their knees and waist they trudged on until daybreak and so on until the middle of the day, until finally one of the men said, 'I think we are crossing this blessed river lengthwise,' and that is what a part of the country sought to do.

"It failed to deersy the opposite shore and lost its direction, but they finally looked about and found the other shore near at hand.

"The American people had been thinking. Whatever may be said of the administration, of one thing we may be sure—it compelled all the people to think of the same subject at the same time.

SCOTS GATHER
TO HONOR BURNS

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Poet's Birth at Mechanics Hall by the Caledonian Club.

The anniversary of Robert Burns, born 150 years ago, was appropriately celebrated at Mechanics Hall, Monday evening, by the Caledonian Club of Boston, whose members entertained several well-known guests. A Scottish musical program by a band, pipers and drummers, and the New York Scottish Quartet, was rendered during the early part of the evening and was followed by dancing.

Mayor George A. Hibbard and Alderman Walter Balentine were among the invited guests, and Mayor Hibbard made a short address, following the words of welcome of Chief Robert Urquhart.

The decorations were elaborate. Buff and red and the club colors predominated. Above the stage were the club's shield, and a table, in colored lights, and below them a quotation from Burns. Directly beneath was the bust of the poet with his name in electric lights, the base entwined with miniature British and American flags.

Among the guests on the stage were Alexander McGregor, ex-president of the Scots' Charitable Society; George E. McKay, J. Murray Kay, W. A. Paine, William Jardine, Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Todd, William M. Wood, Hugh Cairns, Alexander Rhynd, President Henderson of the Lynn Caledonian Club, Pres. Robert Pirie of the Scots' Charitable Society; Alexander Hunter, editor of the Scottish American of New York; Charles Davie, Arthur P. Burnham, Elsie W. Cobb and many representatives of the clans in the vicinity of Boston.

Happily the question of Mendelssohn as a composer of operas opens no field for debate. In his young manhood he made a small and fruitless attempt at opera writing, and after that one opera subject after another was urged upon him by his friends. Though he went so far as to compose one act to a libretto which he liked, opera as a form of composition did not please him; it seemed worn out and he found no way to better it.

There was a young man in Europe only four years younger than Mendelssohn, who also thought the old operatic forms were worn out. His name was Wagner, and he had what Mendelssohn had not, the genius to create opera anew.

NOTES.

The promise made a few years ago by the managers of the Metropolitan Opera House to give in New York a production of Smetana's comic opera of village life in Bohemia, "The Sold Bride," has been renewed. Miss Emmy Destinn is to sing the part of the bride; the part of Hans, who sells the bride to another lad of the village, as she thinks, but to himself as he happens to know, is the newly imported tenor, Carl Jörn.

Madame Lillian Nordica's concert in New York next month is to be purely a song recital. It is to be hoped that she appears in Symphony Hall the 27th of February she will give the opera furnished public here at least one aria with orchestral accompaniment.

That the Symphony Society in New York was asked to repeat in Carnegie Hall the new symphony of Elgar, says, to say the least, the esteem in which the public there holds the composer.

Classified Advertisements

Rates for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Back Bay 4330. Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison ave.

REAL ESTATE

GROW ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT
AT MCKINLEY

ISLE OF PINES, CUBA.
Make from \$700 to \$1000 per acre yearly. In this land of June oranges, sunshines, fruit and flowers all the time. This means a place to live in, a home and an income for life, at less cost than for a mere home anywhere in New England.
A 10-acre tract planted to 600 orange and grapefruit trees, and garden truck grown between, will produce at once a living income, and after the citrus fruit trees come into full bearing it means an income of from \$700 to \$1000 a year; contractors and labor easily procured to develop or care for your grove if desired. No frosts, blizzards or contagious diseases to contend with here; irrigation system and to sell your grove in the open market when the trees are in full bearing will easily bring a price of \$2000 per acre, or \$20,000 total. It means health, happiness and fortune to any man who will work as the pioneers did 20 years ago in California, and who are now riding in their automobiles and living in brown-stone-front mansions. We have passed the experimental stage; the proposition is now four years old and over one million dollars has been invested. Steamship lines, bridges, good roads, bank, stores, lumber mill, contractors, builders, postoffice, schools and church are all installed for your benefit.

West McKinley land is now \$45.00 per acre and can be paid for on terms, or 10% discount for cash. 1200 Acres have been purchased, scores of homes are built, and the plan is to sell the balance in lots of 10 to 20 acres. Open Mon., Wed. and Sat. evenings, or by appointment.
CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY.
ISLE OF PINES COMPANY
P. J. EVANS, Manager.
6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mail me (Free) your Illustrated Prospectus and Maps of the McKinley Colonies.
NAME.....
NO. AND ST.....
CITY.....
STATE.....

Wylie Farm and Live Stock Co.
OWNS 600 acres under water stock and 1240 acres of range water; we can care for 10,000 sheep on free government range; the 600 acres put to apples or pears will net us \$300 to \$400 per acre; sheep, \$1.50 net per head; brood hares (200) and hogs inside \$12,000; total annual income \$200,000; we are incorporated for \$50,000; wishing to increase our stock, we will sell a few shares, per value \$100. Write.
D. D. BORUFF, Pres. Roswell, New Mexico.

Cost \$10,000; Price \$4500

2 1/2-story Colonial house, with large piazza and dormer roof windows; 15 rooms, all unusually large and attractive; abundance of shrubbery and beautiful large shade trees; 14,000 square feet of land; 2 minutes distant from city; no expense to purchase; 50 feet to Boston; beautifully situated for private home, club or institution; must be seen to be appreciated; price \$4500. CHAS. G. WOODBRIDGE, 44 Central Ave., Lynn.

NEWTONVILLE

FOR SALE—Beautifully located house and stable, on high land; fine view, near boulevard; 12 rooms and billiard room, tiled bath; laundry, hardwood floors, five open fireplaces, gas and electric light; stable, four stalls; large carriage and harness rooms; bedroom; stable heated by hot water heat; 3/4 acre land, everything up-to-date; price \$10,000; no brokers. Address T. I. Monitor Office.

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE—Very attractive newly built house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, except the bath gain for quick sale. COFFIN & TABER, 24 Milk St.

GREAT CELEBRATION
ON PANAMA CANAL

(Continued From Page One.)

yards at each dig. Mud, sand or rock—it does not concern the shovel what it encounters, and one is deeply impressed with the almost human manner in which these shovels do their work.

The great cry of these shovels when the first installed was for transportation of excavated material, for the track that was laid and the little cars that were used by the French, while they were being sufficient for the French or English dredges, were inadequate to the requirements of the steam shovel. Miles upon miles of heavier track have been laid and larger cars which hold 20 tons weight have been installed. A recent record made by a 90-ton shovel was the loading of 313 of these cars in 370 minutes.

These shovels require but three men to operate them—an engineer for the digger, an engineer to manipulate the crane (which has a working radius of 25 feet and a horizontal operating area of 180 degrees), and a fireman.

Ninety tons of mechanism removing 10 to 15 yards of earth or rock per minute must be allowed a voice in its own premises, and so it says and proves by "action" that any declaration as to the steam shovel's inability to dig the Culbreth cut and accomplish in ample time the removing of the greatest obstacle to the American people's ambition to establish a canal at the isthmus of Panama is mistaken.

The steam shovel is the principal instrument used to make the "dirt fly," and the dirt is flying indeed. The fact that a set of five of these shovels are daily sending away from themselves about 30,000 tons of excavated material per day is an earnest that the day is soon coming when an American vessel can pass from ocean to ocean on an American-dug isthmian canal.

INVESTIGATE NAVY SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON—The Senate has adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Hale calling for an investigation as to whether the business of the navy department is conducted in the best manner that can be devised.

BAILEY NOT FOR CABINET.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey announces that he is not a candidate for secretary of agriculture in the cabinet of President-elect Taft. He wishes to be relieved from all public duties and to resume his study in agriculture at Cornell.

JUDGMENT FAVORS SMELTER.

BUTTE, Mont.—Judge Hunt has handed down a decision in the federal court against the farmers in the Washoe smelter fume case, in which the plaintiffs sought to prevent the operation of the smelter because of damage which they alleged the fumes did to their crops.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSE LOTS
CAMP LOTS

WINTER PRICES TWO WEEKS ONLY
WHOLESALE DEALER
BOSTON AND SUBURBAN LANDS
\$2.00 DOWN, \$1.00 WEEKLY, YEARLY
DEED, PERFECT TITLE
REFERENCE ANY BANK IN MASS.
\$10 Lots \$9, Wilmington.
\$20 Lots \$19, Cliffdale.
\$40 Lots \$29, Malden.
\$250 Lots \$175, Arlington Heights.
\$125 Lots \$80, Chelsea.
1-Acre Farms, Wilmington, \$125.
2-Acre Farms, Wilmington, \$200.
3-Acre Farms, Wilmington, \$300.
No one else will sell house lots, camp lots, water front, where bathing, boating, fishing is handy to Boston; also 1, 2, 3-acre farms for the low price and terms that I do.
High, dry, rich land that will produce great crops; you can make a living and be independent on 3 acres for life; you can take possession at once, in a few years it cannot be bought for any price; Boston in a radius of 10 miles, population of 1,250,000, which is 1/2 of the population of Mass. The congested city of Boston is in the reach of all; which every intelligent person well knows, for people of Boston must be housed; my prices and terms are in the reach of all; it is the choicest location for vegetables, gardens, fruit and chicken farms and suburban homes; a really new place in Boston; houses, schools, churches, fire department near by. Never was such a chance offered in Boston; a really new place in Boston; gain in buying suburban house lots, camp lots and farms; get your family away if only for one month in the hot summer; let them see health and beauty. You can live 4 months in the country for less than you could live one week at any hotel; open wide your eyes, think it over, stop paying rent, count "my worth" rent receipts, don't be a slave to any landlord. A man who pays rent, ploughs and ploughs and never sows, if you are on earth, own a piece of it. As I have said above, my prices and terms are in the reach of all. Any student of real estate and health and happiness in statements are facts; don't put off until spring or summer or you will pay double for these lots. Be your own master, own a piece of it. As I have said, it cannot run away; it cannot die; no bank cashier can take it to Europe with him; no Rockefeller or trust can wipe all the value out of it. Do as I say; buy now. Send Checks, Drafts, Postal or Express Orders to JAMES E. KINSELL, 553 Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BROOKLINE—For sale or to let, estate 162-164 Mason terrace; a fine investment to the right party; well built houses, built for owner in one and tenant in the other; superb location, fine neighborhood; price \$14,000, rentals \$1300. Apply at 172 Mason terrace, mornings.

DEDHAM—8-room house, modern improvements; 14,000 ft. land; 2 minutes to trolley; a bargain. R. K. Monitor Office.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and taxes guaranteed; no expense to purchaser; we have never had a foreclosure; we are municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6% also choice farm lands; fruit trees coming under irrigation; big increase in value; all mortgages sold; make no charge for the collection and remittance of interest and we see that the insurance on the building and contents is paid; the farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BELT BANK, Kansas City, Mo., member of Kansas City Clearing House. Asso. J. L. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co.

R. A. MORRISON, President.
1715 California St., Denver, Colo.
FIVE PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE
LOANS on farms in Missouri and Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan. On all mortgages sold, we make no charge for the collection and remittance of interest and we see that the insurance on the building and contents is paid; the farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BELT BANK, Kansas City, Mo., member of Kansas City Clearing House. Asso. J. L. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

TYPEWRITERS

ANDREWS' typewriters and supplies, established 1891; typewriters rented, bought, sold and repaired; ribbons, carbon papers, etc. 6 Beacon Street floor, Hay 1169.

PRESIDENT OUTLINES NEED
OF CARING FOR CHILDREN

Opens Conference of Delegates of the Charitable Societies From All Over the United States in White House, and Makes Plea for Continued Work.

WASHINGTON—The conference on the care of dependent children which was formally opened in the east room of the White House Monday afternoon by President Roosevelt, goes on today. A public session is scheduled for tonight, at which there are to be many prominent speakers.

The general theme for discussion Monday was the importance and preservation of the home. A large number of delegates from all over the United States, including many from New England, are in attendance.

President Roosevelt greeted the delegates and addressed them briefly. Others who spoke were: Homer Folk, president of the state probation commission, who presided; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago; Michael J. Scanlan, president of the New York Catholic Home Bureau; Ernest P. Bicknell, James F. Jackson, secretary of the Associated Charities of Cleveland; Edward T. Devine, New York; Thomas W. Hines, president of the Superior Council St. Vincent de Paul Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Superintendent Mitchell of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston; Amos W. Butler, secretary of state charities in Indianapolis; Charles R. Henderson, president of the National Children's Home Society, University of Chicago; Timothy D. Hurley of the Visitation and Aid Society of Chicago and Hugh F. Fox, president of the state board of children's guardians of Plainfield, N. J.

President Roosevelt in opening the conference said in part:

"There can be no more important subject, from the standpoint of the nation, than that which you are to deal; that when you take care of the children you are taking care of the nation of tomorrow, and it is incumbent upon every one of us to do all in his or her power to provide for the interests of those children whom cruel misfortune has handicapped at the very outset of their lives."

I earnestly hope that each of you will consider not only the interests of his own immediate locality, but the interests of the nation as a whole.

"I believe that we all of us have come to the conclusion that where possible the thing to be done for the child is to provide a home for it, and that where that is not possible we should make the conditions as nearly as possible like those which the child would have in a home."

"The government can do much. But never forget that the government cannot do everything; there must always be help by individuals and associations outside. Another thing as to the government itself. The government consists of the men in it, and if you do not have the right men handling any part of a great governmental system, then that part will work badly."

David F. Tilley of the Massachusetts state board of charities said in part:

"One of the questions for consideration is the keeping together of worthy families where, by reason of death, accident or temporary lack of employment, the family is unable to provide the means necessary for their maintenance."

"We will probably agree that the home is the natural place for the child. We should never encourage the separation of children from worthy parents if it can be possibly avoided. Money expended for rent and the buying of food, fuel and clothing is the very best investment which can be made if it results in saving the home."

"I believe that outdoor relief in a wise and discriminating manner will tend to lessen the number of dependents, as it helps to keep the family intact."

"I am not unmindful of the dangers of indiscriminate almsgiving, and contend that outdoor relief to be successful must be administered in a wise and discriminate manner and by officers who, in addition to having a big soul and plenty of good common sense, are not governed by political influence."

If a News Item Brought These Results in
The Christian Science Monitor
What May Not an Advertisement Do for You?

THE KINSELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE KINSELL EMERGENCY OVERHAUL
FOR HORSES
PITTSFIELD, MASS., Jan. 16, 1909.

Editor Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

Dear sir:—In your issue of Dec. 24th, 1908, you published an illustrated article on the Kinnell Emergency Overhaul for horses for the prevention of falling on ice and asphalt.

We have advertised our device quite extensively in daily newspapers and in trade news papers here in the East. We have received a great many inquiries in response to these advertisements, and in many of these inquiries, reference is made to the paper or periodical through which the writers attention was drawn to our device.

We would say that writers referring to the Christian Science Monitor are quite three times as numerous as those referring to other publications. Our latest inquiry in which reference was made to the Monitor came from Victoria, B. C.

We thank you for your kindly interest in our invention, and we think it is only due you that we should acknowledge the evident value which the Christian Science Monitor has been to us.

Yours very truly,
The Kinnell Mfg. Co.,
per J. H. Kinnell
Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

FINANCIAL

BONDS FOR SALE

I have for sale five \$1000 bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually. Massachusetts close corporation, est. 1885; bonds have 10 1/2 years to run; Shawmut Bank of Boston and other well managed banks have loaned on bonds of same series within a year, something that is done with high-grade securities only; 1 open to bond and feel it necessary to sell five to meet a sudden personal call for money; price \$1000 each, which is what I paid for them; will sell singly or in block; I refer by permission to Mr. George M. Clough of 24 Milk St., Boston. Address all communications to R. I. Monitor Office.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES

MORTGAGES FIRST, SECOND AND CONSTRUCTION placed without delay. WILLIAM OWEN, Tel. 350 Main; 60 State St.
MORTGAGES—C. E. KINGMAN & CO., 297 South Main St., Boston, Mass., and construction placed without delay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One half interest in a well established business in the best city in Iowa; stock consists of furniture, carpets and stoves; business prosperous; about \$20,000 required to handle it. Box 422, Sioux City, Ia.

FIREPLACES

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED catalog containing list of cuts and price list of carved brick mantel fireplaces. PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FACE BRICK CO., Dept. 35, 165 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

RESTAURANTS

Mass. Chambers Cafe
146 Mass. Ave. (near Boylston St.)
Table d'Hôte Dinner, 50c.
A la Carte all day.

LATEST AIRSHIP
IS MADE SECRETLY

The announcement that the United States government is conducting experiments, the results of which it does not care to have made public, may be surprising to some. One of the most interesting of these experiments has to do with a new aeroplane, of which more will be said later. It is said to have solved the problem of aeroplane flight much more successfully than the Farman, Wright and Delagrange aeroplanes.

It will also doubtless be news to many to learn that Fort Myer, Va., is not the most important experimenting station of the government. Much money has been spent recently and a splendid plant has been equipped in the middle west for the carrying on of the work with aeroplanes and dirigibles, says a writer in the January Metropolitan.

It had been known for some time that Augustus M. Herring, a young engineer, was experimenting with an aeroplane, and later, that the government had become interested in it. The machine was to have been delivered to the government last August, but the inventor received two extensions of time before he submitted it for a preliminary inspection.

It was reported that the aeroplane itself was contained in an ordinary wardrobe trunk. At any rate it is no longer a secret that the machine is a very small one. It is said to weigh only 200 pounds when supplied for a flight of three hours. The actual size may be varied from 15 to 30 feet, according to the weight to be carried and the speed desired. The machine has two superimposed surfaces, about three and a half feet wide, and about three and a half feet apart. The steering apparatus, instead of the customary wheel, is controlled by handles like those of a bicycle.

The point of the Herring aeroplane, which has interested the Government most is its equilibrium apparatus, and it is this that is being kept most in the dark. The inventor has made some general remarks about the wind acting gyroscopically on the surfaces, but it is felt that this is not enough to explain the contention that the airship will fly with perfect steadiness in a gale.

FOOD COMMISSIONERS FOR DENVER.

WASHINGTON—The executive committee of the National Association of Food and Dairy Commissioners, at a meeting here, have decided to hold this year's annual convention in Denver, probably the last week of June.

SCHOOLS

LORING VILLA SCHOOL, Arlington Heights, South of Boston, Mass. A Home and Day School for young women, girls and boys. College preparatory, etc. Pupils admitted at every level. Pupils may enroll at any time. For detailed information address MRS. LORING VILLA, 1000 Washington St., Boston, Mass. MRS. LORING VILLA, Principal; MISS VIOLE E. A. MARDER, B. A., Assistant Principal.

MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for boys; graduates in nearly every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; junior department; for information and terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, The Allen School, West Newton, Mass. Box 1; college preparation; certificates given; small junior department; athletic director; illustrated catalogue describes special features.

Bookkeeping guaranteed in 30 days. Instruction by certified public accountant. RYDNER BUSINESS SCHOOL, 801 Main St., 98 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MME. PERNIX SCHURMANS, teacher of French and German, 32 Batavia St., suite 8.

MUSIC

MR. JOHN LANE, TEACHER OF SINGING, 372 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

VOICE CULTURE lessons, 25 cts. to the first 10 good voices applying this month. 185 Hancock St., cor. Broadway, Cambridge.

JEANNETTE DAY-KNIGHT—Piano, Lesczetzky method. Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WHOLESALE PIANOS AND RETAIL FACTORY REPRESENTATIVE: Kimball, Price & Towner, Marshall & Wendell, Princeton, Draper Bros., Leslie Bros., etc. 813 Prospect Ave., O'Brien Building.

MILTON R. SLOCUM, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Phone Central 772-L. Main 2681

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

JOHN H. TEARLE, Artist and Publisher, Texts, illuminated mottoes, water color paintings and other works of art; inventor of the "Teale Lesson Book Marker"; catalogue free on application. Studio and salesroom 7 Wyoming St., Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

DENTISTRY

W. J. COORD—Dentist, 901 Victoria Bldg., Locust and 8th streets, opposite post-office. Both phones. St. Louis, Mo.
LADIES' SPECIALTIES
hair dressing, manicuring, shampooing, done at your home; extra charge for given; tel. 1121-4 Dorch. JEANNETTE SCOTT, RADIE SCOTT.

MISS ESTES.

LADIES' HAIR, 252 Ashland Ave., Brookline, Suite 2. Phone, Brookline 2880-1.

ROOM AND BOARD

NEWTONVILLE—15 min. from Boston; sunny rooms, large closets; fine location for permanency; first class table. 25 Highland Ave., tel. 188-10, Newton.

FINE furnished rooms; tourists accommodated within 2 min. walk Christian Science church; meals served. 150 Mass. Ave.

BROOKLINE—Pleasant furnished room in Beacon street apartment; excellent table; board near. Address E. J. Monitor Office.

BEACON ST., No. 1089—Very pleasant, sunny rooms, with board. Telephone 523-1

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEMENWAY TERRACE
SUITES of 1 and 2 rooms, with kitchen, private bath, electricity, gas and telephone in each suite; janitor service; rent very reasonable. Apply at office, 143 Hemenway street.

SUITE of 8 rooms, all modern improvements; adults only; light, airy; preferred. 70 Josephine Ave., Somerville.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT (expert), 23, offers splendid training and experience for first-class position with commercial or auditing concern; conscientious worker; finest methods. F. M., 1220A Blackstone Ave., Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, as attendant to lady, gentleman or child; can fill any position of trust. Address CAPABLE, 217 East 62d St., New York City.

ELECTRICIAN, 15 years' experience, seeks position as superintendent of construction business or lighting station; prefer small city. Address R. 4, Monitor Office.

POSITION wanted as cook or working housekeeper in Christian Science family; references. D. I. Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED

LEARN ENGRAVING
YOUNG LADY to learn trade and get position in jewelry store at engraving; pays high salary, short hours, neat work on gold and silver; position guaranteed; \$15 per week; Address or call ENGRAVER, 1047 Old South Bldg.; pay for inst. after in position.

BENCH OPEN to learn trade with engraver, 23 years' experience; position guaranteed, \$15 per week to start; engravers get \$15 to \$50 weekly; pay for inst. after in position; call or write, JEWELERS' ENGRAVER, 1047 Old South Bldg., Boston. Can teach you by mail.

SALESMAN to place any part of an industrial bond issue of \$200,000; bonds secured by growing timber lands and mill properties. High class salesman address M. J. Monitor Office.

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Women Repair an Illinois Road

It takes women to do things out in Illinois, according to despatches from Elgin. Elgin township highway commissioners and Cook county authorities neglected to repair serious damages to a stretch of road east of Elgin until the road became almost impassable. Becoming weary of the delay on the part of the authorities a band of 30 women undertook to make the needed repairs. They worked hard and completed the job in first class style. It was an interesting sight when women of the Whatever Club and a number of farmers' wives and daughters appeared on the ground with teams, wheelbarrows and other appliances and went to work on the highway. Two of the party on horseback supervised. Teams were driven to and from the gravel pit by girls wearing buckskin gloves and stout apparel. While some handled the reins others piled the shovels. The wagons were quickly filled and emptied. Load after load of gravel was applied until the work was completed.

In all walks of life there is evident a strong tendency to leave behind the strenuous and complex and to turn back to elemental modes of thought and action. This is the realized aim and ambition of the National Story Tellers' League, composed of men, women and children representing nearly every part of the United States and all classes of citizens, of the unpromising small immigrant of the public playground, to the president of college and economist club.

Dr. Richard T. Wyche is not only typical of this latter class of membership, but his interest in the origin and development of the league is equally typical of the how and why it all came about. Some years ago, as university student of high ideals and small physical strength wherewith to realize them, Dr. Wyche sought an obscure seacoast village, in search of health. While acting as the village schoolmaster of the sturdy boys and girls of those fisher-folk,

he made the discovery that the book of daily experience constitutes the most important text-book in the school library. These are some of the things that led Dr. Wyche to the discovery: Work, play and prayer, incident to the long-established industry of fishing, constituted the one, all-absorbing interest of every inhabitant of his village; so absorbing, indeed, that the rolling ocean, blue sky and fisher-boats were constantly getting the attention from his pupils that was supposed to be devoted to "reading," "writing" and "arithmetics." Being unhampered by formal school precedent of any sort, Dr. Wyche took the liberty of exchanging the relative positions of the pedagogic horse and cart, placing the willing beast of motor-activity before the heavy load of arithmetical, geographical and spelling facts. He told his pupils to close their books and listen to a story of a great haul of fish, made by an Indian fisherman of long ago, named Hiawatha.

Eager eyes and ears were all attention to the schoolmaster. Writing, and then reading the delightful tale in their own language, and spelling its words, made recitations a daily, comprehended joy, not task, for many weeks; measuring and making articles illustrative of Hiawatha's fishing outfit made arithmetic a matter of absorbing and practical interest; the geography of the entire Mississippi valley was diligently investigated in every available geography of the village, and maps of these haunts of their beloved Indian hero were reproduced with surprising accuracy; the school grounds became a theater for a spontaneous and spirited dramatization of the entire story, and a striking similarity of mind and morals to that of the unselfish and noble Hiawatha began to manifest itself in the school and small community.

Thus did Dr. Wyche revive the primitive art of education, which, during the renaissance period of a hundred years ago,

Friedrich Froebel discovered, defined and systematized and called the kindergarten. Naturally enough, the Story Tellers' League has been cordially supported and assisted by the kindergarten profession, and there are now many small towns as well as cities that can boast large and enthusiastic leagues of child and adult story tellers, who are purifying and elevating the thought of their communities and stimulating in their listeners a love for wholesome work and fun and a deepened reverence for God, man and nature.

The league now has an official publication called The Story Hour, which is published in Washington and edited by a staff of literary and pedagogic professionals of note, who are making a gift of their labor to the children and child-hearted of their country.

Where did Froebel get the idea of presenting a verbal exposition of human experience as an impetus to spontaneous art, literature or science? Where, if not

from the ancient story-teller or minstrel, traveling from kingdom to kingdom, enlightening and refreshing kings and their courts with tales and songs of heroic endeavor that inspired the chivalric deeds of olden knights and brought about the art and literature which we now call masterpieces. And before the ancient minstrel and king's court were the twilight or camp-fire gatherings of primitive men, where the revered chief or sachem stimulated the younger generation to deeds of valor, thrift and industry by dramatically reciting tales such as Schoolcraft collected from our Indians, and Longfellow immortalized in the poem of Hiawatha.

The twentieth century finds the world weary of whirling wheels of commerce and tangled webs of social distinction, and longing for fragrant fields, honest toil and comradeship of brothers. The Story Tellers' League is one of the sweet voices, promising fulfillment to these longings.

Maintaining the American Militia

Maj.-Gen. William A. Bancroft believes in the necessity for military training for purposes other than those of warfare. In the New England Magazine he says: "Effective maintenance of the American militia, I believe, to be justified even if—as we all hope may be the case—another war should never occur. The course of industrial advance has been such—and it doubtless will continue in the same direction—that a quasi-military form of organization has become recognized as necessary to the conduct of well managed public service corporations. How large a proportion of the total population is in the employ of the corporations has become a matter of general comment. The steam railroads of the United States have upwards of a million and a half of men on their payrolls. The whole number of persons engaged in trading and transportation enterprises is nearly 5,000,000. Among most of the great industrial corporations it is found that efficiency depends upon creation of system that approaches the military type."

MAN WHO GAVE HIMSELF

A man of affairs, who handles a business of millions every year, making money for his stockholders and at the same time carrying on a large constructive work of inestimable value to the community in which he lives, told this true story in The World's Work:

I was educated at a little freshwater college. Among the men there one of the most interesting was a farm-hand, a great, big, brawny, slow chap who had made up his mind years before that he'd get out of the day-laborer class. So he'd saved and scrimped for years upon years had gone to the local minister and plodded doggedly along under his coaching, and finally with a few hundred hard saved dollars had taken the entrance examinations at this college and been admitted. I never saw a man possessed with a more stubborn resolve to lift himself up a peg or two. He didn't aim too high, but he was determined to get along to be, say, a lawyer in some country town; and the path seemed open before him, though his mental slowness and lack of early advantages meant that it would take him twice as long as it would a clever youngster.

It happened that his roommate was the son of a country doctor, his very antithesis, clever and quick, easily the head of his class, who had been brought up in substantial comfort, with no thought on the boy's part where the money came from. The two became fast friends. One day, just about the end of the first year, the doctor's son received a

letter from home. It turned out that the father had had nothing except a good income from practice; so the boy was left high and dry. He had long talks about it with his chum, of course, and told him that it was evidently all up so far as his career was concerned. A few days later he received a letter from his roommate, which ran something like this:

"Dear Jack: I've been thinking things over. There's no possible question that you'll get more out of a college course than I could. You'll surely make a mark in the world. I can never be more than a fourth rate lawyer. Economically considered, therefore, to educate me and leave you out is reckless extravagance."

"I enclose a check for the amount I've saved, which was to give me my course. This will see you through, with strict economy."

"Of course, I know you won't want to do this; but I've thought it all out, and it's the plain common sense of the situation. Moreover, I shall disappear by the time you receive this and nobody will know where I am. So you couldn't return the check anyhow. Good-bye."

"Did the doctor's son take his college course?" he was asked.

"He did. And he's doing very well to day—very well."

Railroad Surgeon's Wisdom

Instructions for giving "first aid to the wounded," as issued by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to its employees, and prepared by the company's surgeon, include this paragraph:

"The idea that you can put things on a wound and make it heal is all wrong. There is not a thing in the world which will make a wound heal, but there are many things which will keep it from healing. Nature will heal a wound, and it is only necessary to keep it clean."

The truth that mindless medicaments have no power to heal is gaining ground. The next question is, What is nature?

The Diplomatic Value of a Smile

The essential traits of character in the new regent of China, as given in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, are social. Prince Chun has excellent reasons for knowing the Germans, and they have the best right to pass judgment upon his personality, for he was chosen, on account of his exquisite tact, to head the mission that went in such pomp from Peking to Berlin to make amends for the slaughter of Emperor William's ambassador during the Boxer uprising. An acrimonious controversy arose in a point of etiquette when Prince Chun got to Potsdam. An Emperor, according to the Chinese rules, is entitled to the "kowtow." That is, an ambassador to his court must kneel at the imperial feet and touch the floor with his forehead. William II. demanded that Prince Chun perform the kowtow. His majesty pointed out that this form of homage had been accorded to Napoleon III. as Emperor of the French, and to Louis XIV. when the sun king was in his glory at Versailles. But Prince Chun refused to yield the point. The assertion in the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung that the Manchu actually kowtowed in the end is flatly contradicted by the Figaro, which says that while the German Emperor waited and waited for Prince Chun to kneel and knock the floor with his head, that scion of the Manchu dynasty bowed and smiled with such "heavenly distinction of manner" as to make the gold sticks at Potsdam ashamed of their desire to humiliate him.

O Father God! Life of all life!
Love in all love;
In whom we have our being, live and move—
Let this Thy life flow undefiled
Within our child;
That we may be
Bound ever closer in Thy love
To him and Thee. —Froebel.

A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of an interesting subject, brings unexpected accumulations of knowledge.—Channing.

A Tasteful Hall Gives Welcome



A HALL THAT IS MORE THAN PLACE OF ENTRANCE.

In this fine hall, photographed in a house on the New England seacoast, the old colonial woodwork has been enlivened by a cheerful modern effect in Delft wall paper and Delft coloring with which the comfortable wall furnishing is in complete harmony. To get an idea of

the pleasing effect of coloring in this quaint little room imagine the white and blue of the walls, the white ingle seat with its fret of white balustrade above separating the stairs from this interior, and on the seat the blue velvet upholstery with its Delft and terracotta cushion-

ions scattered over it, the white mantel with the terracotta bricks of the fireplace and tilings of the hearth, then the black oak floor with the enlivenment of well-chosen rugs. It is indeed a cheerful and satisfying apartment, a fitting introduction to the tasteful rooms within.

THE PEACE OF GOD

The peace of nations, as ordinarily thought of, may not be that peace which passeth human understanding. We welcome the cessation of the horrors of war, but not until the human heart is purged of lust, malice, envy and hatred does the peace of God rule in our lives. Men and nations may agree not to engage in bloodshed and yet not be peacemakers in any true sense of the word. The only reformation that builds for eternity is the one that deals directly with the human heart. Outward profession and display often cover a multitude of sinful thoughts, and not until these are cast out to make room for goodness and purity can men be at peace among themselves.

Christ Jesus was the world's great peacemaker. Isaiah referred to the Christ as "the Prince of Peace." That true peace is not a reconciliation of truth and error is proved in Jesus' statement: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth. I came not to send peace, but a sword." His peace was "no peace to the wicked," because it demanded the uncovering and blotting out of sin. It demanded the overcoming of sickness and disease as well, a point which has been overlooked by popular religions. No man is truly at peace with himself, with the world, nor with God until he has learned to exercise, in part at least, his God-given dominion over sickness as well as sin. Many people wonder why Christian Scientists appear so uniformly well and happy. It is because they have found out that Christ, Truth, is their Saviour from sickness just as much as from sin, and this higher spiritual knowledge brings with it a sense of that peace "which passeth all understanding," a peace that does not come through a mistaken or limited sense of God's power. It does not come through the medium of the so-called physical senses; and this is another point in the teaching of the Comforter which has been sadly neglected by much religious teaching. In its effort to study and assimilate the truths of the Bible, scholastic theology has been very loath to admit that the

human intellect was not a very important factor to be considered. It has had much to say about faith, and little of how to make it operative and available in daily living. In other words, it has cried, "peace, peace, when there is no peace," in its effort to pacify the carnal or mortal mind, which is forever at enmity with God. Instead of obeying the scriptural injunction, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," it has taught the would-be disciple of spiritual truth to believe what he sees and hears through the outward senses, and at the same time to have faith in that which contradicts sense testimony. The result has been anything but restful and satisfying.

It remained for Christian Science to restore to earth the true sense of peace which had been lost sight of through man-made doctrines and beliefs. The establishment of the reign of "on earth peace, good will toward men" is again in evidence, brought about through the demonstration of the power of divine Mind to destroy the life of the flesh as well as the sins of omission and commission. This peace of God, which is again being proven through signs following to be of divine origin is nothing less than the kingdom of heaven on earth. It is the natural heritage of every hungering child of earth when he is willing to look beyond the testimony of the physical senses and to acknowledge the supernatural and omnipotence of spiritual power. Nothing short of Christ's coming to individual consciousness can usher in this reign of peace on earth. It matters not how sincere one's belief may be in the goodness of God, unless he recognizes the unreality of so-called material life and can rely implicitly upon the one Mind for the solution of every human problem without the intervention of any material agency, he does not experience that perfect peace which is born of man's at-onement with God. The world is eagerly searching for this true spiritual atonement, and it must be found before they can live in peace and obey the command, "Let the peace of God rule in your hearts." The practical significance of this Scripture is that mankind shall subjugate matter by continually rising above the suggestions of a false material sense, and acknowledging the complete dominion of spiritual power and law.

The marvelous results already attained in the mental, moral and physical realm afford ample proof of the fact that the subjugation of evil is being practically accomplished through the teaching of Christian Science. Not only is disease being healed, but the most degrading of vices and sins are being obliterated from human consciousness. This reformatory work must needs be done to prepare the way for the coming of the Prince of Peace. Jesus said: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you." That false sense of peace which leaves one free to believe in both good and evil and to serve evil in the name of good, in other words, which leaves one free to think as he pleases about God and man, is no peace at all. It is simply the unawakened human consciousness, asleep in the dream of supposed life in matter, and its dream must be penetrated by the sunlight of Truth before mankind will begin to deny evil scientifically and to serve good only. The duty and privilege of the Christian Scientist is to "acquaint now thyself with Him (God) and be at peace," and to rest in the calm assurance of the scriptural promise: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee."

Love on Earth

WE are put in training for a love that knows not sex, nor person, nor partiality, but which seeketh virtue and wisdom everywhere, to the end of increasing virtue and wisdom. . . . We are often made to feel that our affections are but tents of a night. . . . But in health . . . the loves and fears that swept over us as clouds must lose their finite character, and blend with God, to attain their own perfection.—Emerson.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Children's Winter Garden

Many children are not allowed to have plants in the house because they may spoil earth and water more liberally than good housekeepers enjoy. They are thus deprived of much that would interest and instruct them. There is no reason why they should be prevented from having a clean garden, a garden without earth, especially as it can be made with an expenditure of almost nothing, whether the place be the farm or the middle of a big city.

Here is one of the simplest: Wash a carrot, a parsnip, a turnip or a salsify root, and cut off part of the lower end, the amount depending upon the size of the root. Then scoop out enough of the core or center of the root to make room for two or three tablespoonfuls of water. Next fasten three strings to the root, so as to hang it up and, having filled the cup-like hollow with water place it in a sunny window. All that is needed from that time forward is to turn it part way around every two or three days and to keep the water reservoir filled. If desired the carrot may be used as a vase and such small flowers as pansies may be put in the water from day to day. What will you have? Well, try it and see!

Another interesting subject can be made with pine cones stuck in saucers of wet sand. The bases of the cones should be covered with enough sand to keep them steady. On the cones and in the sand sow grass seed thickly and in a few days there will seem to be a fairy rocky. The small grasses, such as meadow fescue should be chosen because the large kinds are too coarse. Other little plants may be used, but they will not flower because they will have "no depth of earth."

The Boy and the Nettles

A Boy was stung by a Nettle. He ran home and told his mother, saying: "Although it pains me so much, I did but touch it ever so gently." "That was just it," said his mother, "which caused it to sting you. The next time you touch a Nettle grasp it boldly and it will be as soft as silk in your hand and not in the least hurt you." Whatever you do, do with all your might.

The moral of this fable is excellently drawn. Should we have reason to deal with nettles at all, we should take hold of them firmly and pull them up by the roots. But we should also learn that we are not obliged to jump into a field of nettles, they can best be handled by the spade and plow, and when they are dislodged by weapons prepared for such service we should immediately sow good seed that the roots of plants may take possession of the soil and the nettles find no place to grow.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Mystic "Ants": Each word ends in the syllable "ant."
This labors for you day or night;
This spoils your slumbers sweet;
This one's oblique, while this one shows
The beggar of the street.

This next one runs away from school,
And this gives melody;
This one, imperious, claims a throne;
This last, a deputy.

—Youth's Companion.

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.

Blacksmith.

A Porcine Apology

"Excuse haste and a bad pen," the porker said when he precipitately fled from uncomfortable quarters.

Today has this advantage over yesterday; that it exists and was made for us. Be today what it will, it has wider knowledge than yesterday; and by that alone does it become more beautiful, and vaster.—Maurice Maeterlinck: Wisdom and Destiny.

What a man does is an authentic revelation of what he is, and by their works men are fairly and rightly judged.—Mable.

Raisins

Raisins are dried grapes. These grow in Italy, France and Spain, and in this country they grow in California. Before they grew in this country we had to buy them from Europe, but now there are so many growing in California that there are plenty for us as well as many to sell to other countries.

One year there were over 100,000,000 pounds raised. Fresno, California, is the great center for the raisin industry. In that city there is a factory where grapes are dried, seeded and packed.

Grapes are grown in large vineyards and the earliest crops are ripe in August. These are dried in the sun. It takes about 10 days to dry them. They are dried in pans about an inch deep. When one side is dry they put another tray on top and turn them over. This saves handling them so much. In the rainy season they cannot cure them out of doors, so they are dried in factories.

Raisins are packed in 20-pound boxes. They are sometimes seeded and put in pound packages.—From the Sempiterna.

He who delivers his fellows from bondage is worthy of glory.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 26, 1909.

Let It Be Submitted to the People

THE NEW city charter of the city of Boston, drawn up by the finance commission, is understood to be almost ready for submission to the Legislature. Its details may even be made known today. It is admitted on every side that this work has received at the hands of the commission the most faithful and intelligent attention. Long hours have been put in upon it. Serious thought has been given to every word in it and to every line of it. Yet it is indicative of a very high order of appreciation of the demands of our form of government that those who speak in behalf of the public are not losing sight of the fact that the finance commission is, after all, only a subordinate body, and that the Legislature must itself finally assume all responsibility for the instrument which it is proposed shall be given to the metropolis of the state as its working chart.

The making of a new charter for the city of Boston is a great undertaking, too great to be carried on to completion by any body that is not directly accountable to the people.

And when the Legislature shall have given the draft prepared by the finance commission a full measure of discussion, and shall have come to an agreement as to the form in which it shall become law, it might be just one more step in the right direction if the people of Boston, to whom it is of the greatest concern, could have the opportunity of passing upon it through the medium of the referendum.

It would in no manner lessen the respect, confidence and support which the people of Boston shall hereafter give their new charter if that instrument should not become legally operative until it had received their sanction at the polls.

IN VIEW of the present serious and widespread discussion of waterways, a statement which the St. Louis Globe-Democrat makes, to the effect that Illinois is the only interior state in which a permanent artificial channel has been provided for ships drawing twenty feet, is interesting.

It is pointed out that, although more than a thousand miles from salt water, Illinois has bravely taken the initiative in building a canal which will eventually stretch from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

"With what may be called far-sighted genius," says the Globe-Democrat, "Chicago built its drainage canal on a scale adapted to large ships. The state also sees and appreciates the opportunity. At the last election the voters of Illinois approved an issue of \$20,000,000 bonds to extend the drainage canal to the head of navigation of the Illinois river. For nearly a hundred miles the Lakes to Gulf waterway is thus practically an accomplished fact, and financed entirely by the state and its chief city."

Illinois has gone into this matter with open eyes. Aside entirely from the splendid results which must accrue to the state from the commerce which this canal must inevitably invite, the waterpower developed along the route will enable the enterprise, according to the reports of competent engineers, to pay for itself within fifteen years, after which time the income from the leased waterpower will be net and become a very large contribution to the state treasury annually.

It was hoped when the recent waters treaty was signed by the high contracting parties representing the United States and Canada that an obstacle which appeared to rise in the way of the Illinois enterprise had been finally removed. This hope may still be justified, but there seems to be considerable discontent in Canada over the fact that the treaty in question permits the Chicago drainage canal to draw off from the Lakes 20,000 cubic feet of water a second, and this in opposition to the report of the international waterways commission. A despatch from Ottawa has this to say:

It is said that when the canal commissioners heard that the treaty gave the Chicago drainage canal 20,000 cubic feet a second they expressed astonishment and said that when the treaty was submitted for ratification there would be difficulties to clear away in this connection. The taking of the larger amount will, it is said, involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars on harbors, such as deepening of channels and lowering of docks.

Testimony was offered before the commission which seemed to prove that no harm could result to Canadian interests from the granting of the desired privilege to the Chicago drainage board, and it was supposed generally that the treaty just signed was, in this particular at least, based upon this testimony.

At all events, it is greatly to be desired that no serious complications shall arise over this matter, and that Chicago and Illinois may be permitted to carry on to completion the great work which they have undertaken.

As to the Future of Copley Square

TO WHAT purpose shall the present building of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts be put when vacated? Announcement is made that on May 1 the work of removing its contents into the new structure at Huntington avenue and the Fenway will begin. That the treasures of the Art Museum will be magnificently housed in the new structure goes without saying. The future of the institution, which had a small beginning but which has been nursed and cherished affectionately many years by some of our best citizens and which is beginning to exercise an influence for the uplifting of taste and culture not only in New England but throughout the country, never seemed so well assured. But it is rather the building to be abandoned—the structure which is a large contributor to the charm of Copley square—than the splendid new home of the museum which demands a little present attention.

Although in its exterior one of the most attractive structures in the city, it is difficult to see, owing to its peculiar interior arrangement, how it can be put to any present use. The land on which the building stands, we understand from a work which deals with such matters, was given to the city by the Boston Water Power Company, to be used either as a public square or as a site of a museum of fine arts. The lot, containing 91,000 square feet, was granted by the city to the trustees of the Art Museum in 1870, the year in which the corporation was formed. About \$250,000 was raised on public subscription, and the first section of the building was begun in 1871

and occupied in 1876. A new section, for which \$125,000 was publicly subscribed, was erected in 1878 and ready for occupancy in 1879.

These facts serve to show the relationship of the public and the city to the property, and this relationship must be taken into consideration in determining the use to which it shall hereafter be put. Let us hope that public interest in this matter may be wakeful and active.

From the Banks of the Delaware

PHILADELPHIA is in an antagonistic mood over the question of harbor improvements. Instead of being patient under disappointment, the newspapers of the city by the Delaware are offering strenuous protest in regard to what they cite as indifference to the city's pressing needs at the national capital. This is how our esteemed contemporary, the Inquirer, discusses the matter editorially:

Mr. Burton, chairman of the House committee on rivers and harbors, has consented to take up the question of ordering a survey for the proposed thirty-five foot channel in the Delaware river. Just why it is that a protracted hearing is necessary, why Philadelphia is forced to fight inch by inch for every bit of recognition that it gets, is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary mortal. * * * Ten years ago a thirty-foot channel was considered sufficient to accommodate anything then in sight. Now it is not. New York deems forty feet necessary. Boston and Baltimore demand and are getting thirty-five feet. We have been granted thirty feet only and have been refused thus far even a survey, costing a few thousand dollars—ten, perhaps—for the depths readily granted other ports.

It is true that provision was made in 1902 for a thirty-five foot channel in Boston harbor and if our contemporary believes it was granted "readily," Boston citizens should be complimented upon disguising so successfully their opinion about the matter. New York is almost invariably put down as the port that obtains the lion's share of federal favor and we naturally look with some confidence to expressions of satisfaction from that city, only to find with all its advantages it is in a bad way indeed. Says the esteemed Herald, for instance: "The existing arrangements for disembarking steamer passengers in the port of New York are more suitable for the dark ages of ocean transit than for the eager present-day necessities of the most important shipping center in the United States." The cause of all this trouble, of course, is the quarantine. The great difference, however, between complaints and protests against federal laxity emanating from New York and those which proceed from other places, is that the metropolis never goes so far as to claim that she is being discriminated against. No, no matter how provoked she may be at times over seeming lack of attention in Washington, she never goes so far as that.

It is worth considering, this proposal that the \$9,000,000 which the New York city gas company owes the consumers as a result of a recent decision of the courts, and which it is ready to rebate, might be put into some great public work worth while, instead of being split up into trifling amounts which will do nobody any particular good. New York city doubtless can find some way of employing it usefully.

IN A guide book to New England issued in 1873 by Osgood occurs a passage to the effect that the Old South Meeting House, which in the previous year had been saved from the flames of the great fire by acts of "deathless heroism," would, in all probability be torn down to make room for a block of business houses before 1876. Fortunately, this prediction was not verified, but Bostonians all know what an effort was required to rescue it from the clutches of the utilitarians.

The fire of 1872 stopped just before reaching the Old South, burning all around it on two sides, and a historian of the period says: "The Old South Society abandoned this place of worship (which was used as the postoffice for a while after the fire), and erected a building on the Back Bay. Since then its preservation has been vigorously striven for by a small part of the community, but its fate seems yet problematical. The land on which the church stands is valuable for business purposes, owing to its central location. The Old South preservation committee has done its best toward saving the building, and various entertainments, fairs, lectures and grand balls have been given to this end, but the sum (\$400,000) required to purchase the church has not at this writing been raised."

The John Hancock house was torn down, the Brattle Square Church and other historic structures had to give way before the march of "modern" improvement, but, thanks to the civic pride and patriotism of "the small part of the community," to which the historian just quoted refers, the Old South was saved eventually, and it is now secure from those who would remove it because it stands upon "land which is valuable for business purposes."

Applause in Boston for the success which has attended the efforts made in New York to save old St. John's recalls these facts. But this applause would ring truer were it not that at the present moment the destruction of two other Boston buildings around which historic memories cluster is not only contemplated but urged. It is proposed to erect a skyscraper tower above the custom house, which, it is admitted, will necessitate the razing of that building, and to erect a "modern" city hall on the site of the old court house.

If there was a shortage of suitable sites for new buildings, public or private, in Boston, there might be some excuse for the destruction of the historic monuments which distinguish this from other American cities and which make it attractive to the stranger. There are plenty of sites, and better sites than those named, available for the purposes desired.

The destruction of an historic building may be the work of only a few hours; the erection of a "modern" building may be the work of only a few months, but in all the years that are to come the latter will not be able to compensate the community for the loss of the former. No "modern" building can ever repay Boston for the destruction of the Hancock house; no towering skyscraper, even though it reached the height of sixty stories, can take the place of the Brattle Square Church.

The old custom house, of course, is too small, and the old court house, of course, is out of date and dingy, but they are both familiar and characteristic landmarks. They are part of Boston's magnificent collection of historic monuments, and if she part with them she will regret it.

THE RECOMMENDATION that the Model License League and the Anti-Saloon League come to an amicable understanding with the view of concentrating on the common enemy is not a bad one, everything considered.

Boston's Historic Monuments Again

THE POINT raised by the expert in electric railway matters who discussed in this publication last Tuesday evening, the electrification of steam railroads, that the latter would be greatly benefited in a business way by a change to electric power, will appear to even the ordinary observer as well-taken.

When no solution of the difficulty was visible, patrons of railway lines put up with the smoke and cinder nuisance with little or no complaint. They are no longer accepting these conditions patiently. Electric transportation, especially suburban and interurban, is educating the people to expect cleanliness among the luxuries of travel, and not alone here but in all parts of the country residents of suburban towns are beginning to prefer slow transit which is free from smoke and cinders to rapid transit which is not.

"It is held," said the article in this newspaper to which we allude, "that commuters having business in a city will settle in suburbs served by rapid and frequent electric train service in preference to one with mediocre and inferior steam service." They are known to go even farther than this, as stated above, and their tendency is plainly in the direction of putting up with the frequent stops of the electric car, and all the other delays incident to a local service, in preference to the best transportation by the steam railroads.

The latter are not as yet, perhaps, suffering any great loss from this cause, because the movement is a new one. But that it is growing there can be no question. The best evidence of it is to be found in the increase everywhere noticeable in electric car travel between cities and suburbs. The steam railroads are not getting the share of the suburban business they would be entitled to if the factor of smoke and cinders were eliminated. One of the greatest of the suburban service railways of Chicago has had its business cut in half by the recent extension of an electric line to important suburbs. The steam railroad in question furnishes much the more satisfactory service aside from this one particular.

Electrification cannot be long delayed. It will be welcomed by all lovers of cleanliness when it comes.

Diversifying the Southern Crops

THE OVER-PRODUCTION of its great staple has long been the paramount problem of the South. The price of cotton, like that of every other commodity, is determined by its supply, and the price of cotton is kept down, as all intelligent people North and South are aware, by unrestrained and unregulated production of the crop.

More than 700 members of the farmers' union of Georgia, present at a recent meeting of that body in Atlanta, as a result of a long discussion of this question, pledged themselves to raise during the coming year all the corn, meat and other supplies deemed necessary to the sustenance of man and beast throughout the state. They also agreed while at work in the field and about the house to wear suits made of cotton material.

Theoretically, the Georgian farmers and the farmers of other southern states have been pursuing this course for some years past, but they have not been doing so practically. As far back as 1896 there was a movement in this direction, and for a time the crops were diversified to a greater extent than they had ever been before. But with the coming of better prices for the staple, the farmers gradually ceased to raise the products necessary to home consumption, and every available acre was put into cotton, the result, of course, being the overproduction which lowers the price to an unprofitable point.

The farmers of Georgia alone pay out hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for home supplies which they might easily produce on their own farms—which it would be much better for them to produce, since by doing so they would not only be able to meet their own wants more economically, but they would reduce the acreage in cotton and thereby increase the market value of that crop.

This is what the farmers' union now proposes to do, and if the pledge just made shall be faithfully adhered to the result must prove beneficial not only to Georgia but to the entire cotton belt.

NEW YORK CITY might just as well begin to take notice of the fact that with a sixteen-story tower on its custom house Boston will also have a start in the direction of a skyline.

WE HAVE all admired the peace of the equable mind, and some have thought it to be an object for envy. The defect in an envious man's thought is the implication that the thing he envies in another he cannot have. So soon as he understands that the thing considered admirable in character is really an attainment, and that no law denies to him similar attainment, he turns his mind from sickly envy to healthy effort. But is good temper achieved by intention? Is it not a matter of temperament? To such queries we reply by making a distinction between lazily easy good nature, and the restrained and kind temper which expresses an attitude of good will to all men. So-called good nature may be mere indifference, and when the man is aroused he may be violent and unreasonable under the stimulus which invaded his slothful ease. Good temper is ever reasonable. It is well illustrated by the equably-minded mother who is patient with the annoying vagaries, the incessant questionings, the boisterous sorrows, of the child. Her heart is ever kind, and therefore patient. It is to this attitude that we may attain.

What attitude in others is most trying to the temper? Each man may have his own way of answering, but all will admit that intolerance is hard to bear. A public teacher who was both wise and good, the late Phillips Brooks, made a statement of the ideal for men, when he said we must not only be tolerant, but "tolerant with the intolerant." Under vexing injustice to be unstirred, when assailed with unreason to be calm, having perverted motives attributed to one and yet not to be resentful, hearing false witness borne, yet hating not the liar—this it is to be tolerant with the intolerant, since it is the peculiarity of the intolerant to let prejudice govern them instead of truth, ill feeling instead of wholesome fact.

By what discipline can a man attain to this peace of mind which makes a comfort constant? What is termed self-culture will not teach it, for its purpose is generally the selfish advantage of the individual. Philosophy may help a man to be indifferent to slights, but it does not supply the impulse to be kind. Nothing but Christianity is really valuable, and it must be practical rather than doctrinal. The theoretical theologian is intolerant of all who hold differing theories; the practical Christian is trying to cleanse his mind of every thought that would disquiet kindness and disturb love.

In the Interest of Cleanliness

Good Temper and Intolerance